# THE LABOR NEWS

OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER OF THE MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

Justice for the Worker
Constructive Cooperation
and
A Square Deal for the Employer

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# Woolen-Worsted Situation Will Be Discussed June 16

## Conference to Be Held in Worcester to Determine Future Action on Enforcement of Department's Six-Point Program

### Executive Board Meeting of Woolen and Worsted Department of United Textile Workers of America, Held in Willimantic May 19, Voted to Call Conference to Discuss Proceedings of Meeting With Manufacturers in New York City on May 11.

Worcester, Massachusetts, June 10.—Five hundred delegates will meet here on Saturday, June 16 to attend a meeting of the Woolen and Worsted Department of the United Textile Workers of America, which is to be held in Union Labor Temple at 12 Noon.

The meeting, called by the Executive Board as the result of a conference held in Willimantic last Saturday, is for the purpose of discussing the six-point program adopted at two conferences, two held in Pawtucket in April, and another in Lawrence on May 12.

This program, which included a general wage schedule and working conditions covering all departments in the industry, was submitted and discussed with representatives of manufacturers in New York City on several occasions, and at the Lawrence meeting, May 25th was decided upon as the date when action would be taken to put the six-point program into effect, unless an agreement was arrived at between officials of the Department and representatives of the manufacturers.

According to a report submitted by Secretary Ira Dickens of the Department, who, with President Dunlap, attended a conference in New York on May 11th, the results were very unsatisfactory, and upon this report at the Lawrence meeting was based the time limit on which manufacturers were to decide about putting in force the six-point program which was to cover the entire woolen and worsted industry.

**Six-Point Program**

The purpose of the six-point program, which proved acceptable to a large number of mill owners who make part of the American Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers' Association, is to stabilize the industry through the establishment of a uniform wage system and working conditions. Through its adoption, it was felt certain the elimination of "chiselers" in the industry could be brought about, thereby placing the industry in a position that would warrant better conditions for all concerned.

As the result of cut-throat competi-

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## Maine Paper Mills Closed While Canada Mills Are on Full Time

President Roosevelt has been made acquainted with the deplorable conditions existing in the newsprint and pulp industry in the State of Maine, and hopes are entertained that through the efforts of Congressman Moran, something constructive will be done to remedy a condition which, if permitted to continue, may mean the annihilation of a goodly portion of one of the State's principal industries.

The incident which caused Congressman Moran to act was prompted by the protest of a laborer employed in a Maine paper mill, which was relayed to President Roosevelt, asking for a tariff on Canadian newsprint.

Patrick Gray, Congressman Moran's letter said, was one of 300 men recently thrown out of work by the closing of a mill in Augusta. Gray received word that a mill in New Brunswick was working full time and asked why a tariff on the Canadian product was not levied.

"That is exactly the question," Congressman Moran wrote the President. "All Maine is asking of this Administration as this great Maine industry suffers."

## Minimum Wage Law Made Mandatory by Mass. Senate

By a voice vote in the Massachusetts Senate last Monday, a bill providing for a State Mandatory Minimum Wage law was passed to be engrossed. The Senate, which has been alternately called "the graveyard of labor legislation," surprised the public generally, by its sudden liberality. The action is said to be without precedent on the part of the Senate with regard to mandatory legislation of this kind.

The bill calls for administration by the State Commissioner of Labor and Industries. After being engrossed, it was sent to the House.

Legislation of this sort is a sign that the economic situation has outgrown all the old temporary relief measures and aims to establish a fixed charge upon industry at the source of the wage and profit system. There is a bare subsistence level, below which community health and prosperity must suffer. The minimum wage is a powerful backing to offset that ever-flowing contingency. The insufficient wage is the prime cause of much of the present-day industrial chaos and the ever mounting cost of affording public relief to the victims of an unbalanced economic system.

# Textile Workers Win Larger Voice in Code Administration

## Union Calls Off Strike in Return for More Representation and NRA Investigation of Hours and Wages, Which President McMahon Believes Will Expose Industry's Evils—Express Appreciation for Johnson's Attitude.

Washington, D. C. June 5 (LNS)—As the result of an agreement between National Recovery Administrator Johnson and Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers of America, labor is to have a larger voice in the administration of the cotton textile industry code.

The agreement also provides for an investigation of hours, wages and other matters under the code. The Research and Planning Division of the NRA will make the investigation, reporting within 14 days on what wage increase, if any, is possible.

In return, the United Textile Workers called off the nation-wide strike scheduled for June 4 in protest against the 25 per cent curtailment of production in the cotton textile industry, without compensating increase in wages.

**McMahon Hails Pact**

President McMahon hailed the agreement as marking the beginning of a "new day" in the textile industry and declared the investigation will result in the exposure of evils in the industry.

Labor's larger voice in code supervision and administration is to be given by appointment of a representative of employes on the Labor Advisory Board. The appointment will be made by the Secretary of Labor. One representative of the employes is also to be appointed as adviser to Secretary Roper's assistant, Clair Wilcox. In addition, the membership of the Cotton Textile National Industrial Relations Board is to be increased by one representative of employers and one representative of employes.

**Subjects for Investigation**

The investigation of labor conditions will be made on the following questions:

(a) What productive machine hours are necessary to meet normal demand (within 10 days).

(b) What increase, if any, in wage

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# Augusta to be Mecca for Trade Unionists from All Parts of State Next Week

## Convention of Maine State Federation of Labor Promises to be Largest and Most Important Held in History of Organization

### Workers Education, Conference of Representatives of Building Trades Organizations and Paper Mill Workers, Constitutional Amendments, Presence of Prominent Labor Men as Speakers, All Scheduled in Program of Activities That Will Make Augusta Convention Greatest Event in the Annals of Labor in the State.

Delegates representing Central Labor Unions, Building Trades Councils and Local Unions, from all parts of the State, will meet in Augusta next Tuesday to participate in the proceedings of the 30th annual convention of the Maine State Federation of Labor.

The sessions, which are to be held in American Legion Hall, will begin at 10 o'clock in the morning, and will continue for four days, or until the business of the convention is concluded.

According to an announcement made by Secretary Clarence R. Burgess yesterday, credentials received thus far indicate that the attendance will be the largest in the history of the organization, and that, judging from the nature of the resolutions thus far submitted by affiliated local unions, the convention proceedings will prove of unusual interest.

While the convention program had not been completed at this writing, a

MICHAEL F. TIGHE
President Amalgamated Association of Steel, Iron and Tin Workers of America

## 300,000 Steel Workers Look to Tighe for Guidance on Strike

## Federal Judge Refuses to Change Mooney Ruling

San Francisco, Cal. June 12 (LNS)—Federal Judge A. F. St. Sure has decided to reconsider his decision denying release of Thomas J. Mooney from San Quentin prison on a writ of habeas corpus. Mooney is serving a life sentence on conviction on perjured evidence of the bombing of the Preparedness Day parade here in 1916.

Judge St. Sure recently denied the petition of Mooney on the ground that he had not exhausted all the legal remedies in the state courts. In his opinion declining to reconsider the matter, he said:

"We cannot see why, on habeas corpus through the State Supreme Court a remedy could not be devised which would present the constitutional questions in such a manner that the decision could be reviewable by the United States Supreme Court."

ROBERT E. DAGGETT
President Maine State Federation of Labor

CLARENCE R. BURGESS
Secretary and Legislative Agent Maine State Federation of Labor

other activities to be carried on during the coming year.

**Workers Education to be Important Feature**

Principal among other features, and something comparatively new at State Branch conventions, will be an afternoon and evening entirely devoted to workers' education. This program will be in charge of Harry A. Russell, New England regional director for the Workers Education Bureau of America. Prominently identified with this educational feature in the Labor movement for many years, during which he has made an intensive study of the subject, Mr. Russell is especially well fitted to handle this special feature.

Governor Brann has invited several representatives of Maine's educational institutions, these including professors in economics, have accepted invitations to be present during this portion of the convention program

Material gathered at the Babson In-

## Mayors' Conference Official Says Twenty Million Are on Relief

New Orleans, June 12 (LNS)—Paul V. Bellocq, executive secretary of the United States Conference of Mayors, in a telegram to Secretary Tom Semmes Wallace, said: "There are more people on relief today than there were during the worst days of the depression. My estimate that there are 5,500,000 families, or approximately 20 million persons, who are on relief rolls and long-term measures must be placed in effect to take care of these people before Congress adjourns. If nothing is done by the Federal Government at least one half of the cities in America are going bankrupt.

"The second problem involves the NRA. Under the codes there is apparent confusion on both of concerns to cities for supplies and other necessities. I have just completed a survey of 300 large cities which indicates that since the codes have been in effect the cities have paid 100,000,000 more for materials than they did in the previous year. This probably means increases in municipal taxes. We plan to submit the facts to the President with a proposal that cities be exempted from the feature of codes. It was never contemplated that the codes would result in collusion in bids on municipal supplies.

"The third problem involves the P. W. A. We plan to campaign to have Congress allot additional funds to the PWA in order that many good and needful projects now held up because of insufficient funds can be finished. New Orleans has applications pending for PWA funds, as have various other cities, and if these works are to be accomplished there must be an allocation of additional PWA funds."

## Memorial Services Held for Thomas F. Flaherty

Washington, D. C. June 12 (LNS)—Memorial services for the late Thomas F. Flaherty, secretary-treasurer of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, are being held this month in Washington and other cities. Mr. Flaherty died June 3, 1933.

Services here were addressed by President Lew E. George of the Post Office Clerks, President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, Legislative Representative Gilbert E. Hyatt of the Post Office Clerks, and others. Similar memorial services have been held at the Virginia, Missouri, Kentucky and Louisiana-Mississippi State conventions of the post office clerks organization and meetings of various locals. Others will be held throughout June.

# INDUSTRY CAN'T IGNORE PROBLEM OF DISPLACED MEN, EASTMAN SAYS

## Pointing Out Rail Workers Have Suffered Severely During Depression, Federal Transportation Co-ordinator Declares Rail Labor Situation is "Most Serious" and Can Only be Solved by Definite Planning.

New York City, June 12 (LNS)—Since 1920, railroad labor has been cut in half and the railroad labor problem is "most serious and difficult," Joseph B. Eastman, Federal Co-ordinator of Transportation, declared in an address to the New York Bond Club.

"Our business and financial leaders cannot with any wisdom ignore the rail problem," Eastman said, "for unless it is solved, they will sooner or later suffer with all the rest. I am reminded the club members that faithful workers cannot be cast off like a worn-out garment and that steps must be taken to alleviate the situation caused by the dismissal of employes due to railroad economies.

In addition to outright loss of jobs, railroad men have suffered very severely from demotions, part-time and furloughs, Eastman said.

**Economies Mean Fewer Jobs**

"Railroad economies are very largely labor-saving devices," Eastman continued, "and any program of greater economy in operation for the future inevitably means, at least at the outset, less railroad employment. It is easy for us, who are safely removed in from the field of operation, to give little thought to the acute suffering of wealth which it is well within the capacity of our people to consume or may bring to individuals and even entire communities, but you may be sure that these results are not overlooked by those who have to endure them.

"It is a very difficult problem to work out. With the railroad situation as it is, and the competition which is found on every hand, the conclusion cannot be escaped that the railroads must for their own salvation be able to furnish the best possible service at the lowest possible cost. In the long run that is just as essential for the employes as for the companies. On the other hand, it is neither fair for humane to cast off faithful workers like a worn-out garment.

"Much can be done to alleviate the situation through retirement annuities, unemployment benefits, placement services, and dismissal wages under certain conditions, and we are endeavoring and hope to work out practical plans along these lines which can be made effective without halting or unduly penalizing progress.

**All Industry Affected**

"However, the problem is in reality a much broader one than that and it extends over the entire field of industry. There is no sound reason why motor industry should be used in preference to rail as is now necessary. Nor have we easy for us, who are safely removed in from the field of operation, to give little thought to the acute suffering of wealth which it is well within the capacity of our people to consume or may bring to individuals and even entire communities, but you may be sure that these results are not overlooked by those who have to endure them.

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# 'KICK-BACK' RACKET PROBE IS ORDERED BY UNITED STATES SENATE

Washington, D. C., June 6 (AFL)—The Senate unanimously adopted the resolution introduced by Senator Walsh of Massachusetts and Senator Davis of Pennsylvania, authorizing the Senate Committee on Education and Labor to make a nation-wide investigation of the "kick-back" racket, which it is alleged contractors on Federal construction projects have imposed on employes.

The "kick-back" racket is the practice of evading statutory or other wage regulations by forcing the worker to pay for his job, that is, to kick back" part of his wages to the employers or other groups.

The resolution authorizes and directs the committee to "examine into the relationship existing between contractors and their employes engaged in the construction of any public building or work in the United States financed in whole or in part by loans or grants from the United States, or in the repair thereof, with a view of determining:

If such employes receive the prevailing rate of wages;

If such employes are forced to give up any part of the compensation to which they are entitled under their contract of employment; if such employes are discharged and refused further employment for protesting against such "kick-back" racket or otherwise; if contractors paying the prevailing rate of wages are discriminated against or are unable to obtain contracts for the construction or repair of such buildings or works because of unfair competition by contractors paying their employees, by reason of the so-called "kick-back" racket or other similar practice, wages at less than the prevailing rate.

The existence of any other abuses affecting employes or employers engaged in the construction or repair of such buildings or works, and the requirements of employes to organizations of employes or others in qualifying for and securing employment, are also included in the investigation.

The provision extending the investigation to the "requirements of employes to organizations of employes" was not in the original resolution, but was an amendment by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, of which Senator Byrnes of South Carolina is chairman.

# STEEL MAGNATES WILLING TO PARALYZE INDUSTRY RATHER THAN LOSE CONTROL OF EMPLOYES THROUGH COMPANY UNIONS

## Union Head Denies Employers' Statement That His Organization Seeks Closed Shop Agreement—Says Recognition, in Accordance With Section 7-a of Recovery Act Providing For Collective Bargaining, is Union's Plea.

Up to the last hour before The Labor News went to press, the steel situation, with regard to a possible strike, remained in a complete state of uncertainty. News from Pittsburgh, the heart of the industry, indicates that matters are approaching a climax with a nation-wide strike of steel workers becoming more imminent with every passing hour.

The Government's latest plan for a three-man board of final mediation is not acceptable to the organized workers, whose president, Michael F. Tighe, says he is unable to do more than carry out the expressed will of the April meeting. At that time, it was decided to order a walkout for the middle of this month if no agreement could be arrived at with the steel manufacturers.

The crucial point in the controversy is recognition of the unions. This is something that the steel industry leaders will not grant, and without this point granted, negotiations are doomed to fail. Mr. Tighe declares that his organization does not demand the closed shop, as has been widely maintained by the employers. Direct collective bargaining is what is desired.

At the same time, President Roosevelt is known to be actively concerning himself with possible means of a settlement of the threatened walkout. To this effort, he has been in close communication with Senator Wagner and General Hugh S. Johnson. In brief, the Administration desires to avoid a strike. And the steel magnates are inviting a contest. They are so entrenched in the "company union" system that they could, apparently, paralyze the steel industry in the country to maintain Feudalistic control over their employees.

# BLUE EAGLE LABEL OFFERS AMPLE MEANS TO STAMP OUT THE SWEAT-SHOP CONDITIONS IN NEEDLE TRADES

No class of workers, either organized or unorganized, has benefited more by the Blue Eagle label than those employed in the needle trades.

Workers in the industry have struggled for years to obtain a meager living under the most intolerable and unsanitary conditions.

Thousands of families were forced to work long hours in the squalid bedrooms of their homes in the tenement districts of our big clothing centers.

No class of workers has been more exploited in the past than the garment worker. Employed in a highly seasonal industry and in many instances unfamiliar with the language, these unfortunates were compelled to accept whatever the employer was willing to give them for the garments they made.

Especially was this so in the manufacture of women's wearing apparel. Even the most expensive and charming gowns were made in surroundings of which the wearers was ignorant. Had she known, her pleasure in the beauty of the gown might have been mixed with pain at the circumstances of its creation.

The garment unions, it is true, have done much to alleviate the conditions of the workers and put a stop to some of the most flagrant abuses in the needle trades after a long series of costly strikes which caused much misery among the workers.

Organized labor obtained shorter hours, better working conditions, and more liveable wages for its members, but was unable to stamp out the home-work system—still used by many employers—because a purchaser could not sell under what conditions a garment had been manufactured.

Today, however, there can be lo

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# "UNION AGREEMENT IS FORWARD STEP IN DETERMINATION OF LABOR RELATIONS," SAYS HEAD OF SINCLAIR OIL CORP.

## Praises Method Set Forth in Agreement for Settling Labor Disputes, Believing Pact With Union Will Place Industrial Relations on Basis of "Friendly Dealing" Instead of "Armed Truce"—Has Highest Regard for Union Officials.

Washington, D. C., June 10 (AFL)—The union shop agreement between the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation and its affiliated companies and the International Association of Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America, was described as a forward step in the determination of labor relations by Harry F. Sinclair, president of the Corporation.

Pointing out that officials of the oil workers' union will represent the members in collective bargaining negotiations with the management, Mr. Sinclair said this was in conformity with Section 7 (a) of the National Recovery Act. He praised the method set forth in the agreement for settling labor disputes without either strikes or lockouts, and said he believed the pact would place industrial relations on a basis of "friendly dealing" instead of an "armed truce."

Mr. Sinclair's statement follows:

**Union Represents Employes**

"A new basis of labor relations is embodied in the agreement announced between the Sinclair companies and the International Association of Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers. It embodies rules for the same conduct of business between employer and employe. The association is to represent its members in collective bargaining in accordance with the provisions of the National Recovery Act. I believe that the agreement will work out to our benefit as employers as well as to the advantage of the employes.

**Prejudice Eliminated**

"In arriving at this understanding, what are usually considered irreconcilable conflicts have presented no difficulty because there has been confidence on both sides in the fairness and good faith of the other party. We started out by eliminating prejudice and found each side willing to give up the use of the deadly weapons of industrial warfare when the door was opened for dealing on a basis of mutual recognition of the rights and responsibilities of all concerned.

**Strikes Are Unnecessary**

"In this agreement procedure is established for the settlement without strikes of any disputes that cannot be settled by direct negotiation. In this respect the agreement is unique. If arbitration becomes necessary the form it takes is to be finally determined by the President of the American Federation of Labor and the employer.

"Should this procedure become a generally adopted formula for industrial relations, it will mean the elimination of industrial warfare with its heavy toll upon the worker and upon business.

**Praises Union Officials**

"I want to acknowledge the cooperation and good understanding I have encountered in dealing with President Green of the American Federation of Labor and the International officials.

"I am very happy to have had a part in laying the cornerstone of what I believe is a new foundation, the fundamental of which is that industrial relations can be put on a basis of friendly dealing instead of partaking of the nature of an armed truce."

THE LABOR NEWS, 50c A YEAR

# AUGUSTA

## CENTRAL LABOR UNION FAVORS PLAN OF CIRCULATING LABOR NEWS THROUGHOUT STATE AND FOR FULL-TIME SECRETARY

### Urges Passage of Resolution Adding Two Cents a Member Per Month to Per Capita Tax of Affiliated Organisations as Means for Placing Labor News in Homes of All Organized Workers in the State.

The Augusta Central Labor Union, at its meeting held on Friday, June 1st, went on record strongly in favor of two important resolutions to be submitted for action at next week's annual convention of the Maine State Federation of Labor.

First and foremost in importance is the resolution providing for increasing the per capita tax to affiliated organizations two cents per member per month. Considered from an educational standpoint, the purpose of this resolution is of paramount importance, as it will make it possible for all workers whose organizations are affiliated with the State Branch to receive The Labor News regularly, and by this means keep in close touch with all matters of importance concerning the general Labor movement.

Of importance, also, is the fact that the amount collected from this additional per capita tax will add to the receipts of the State Federation, which can be used to good advantage in carrying on legislative, organizing, union label, educational and other activities.

Believing that greater results can be accomplished if the Federation maintains a full-time paid official on the job, the C. L. U. also went on record as favoring a resolution to this effect.

With the spirit of organization now prevailing among workers in all crafts, it is contended the present offers a splendid opportunity for starting new unions, and for assisting in materially increasing the membership of established locals. Under present conditions, it was argued while discussing the resolution, State Branch officials have been carrying on organization activities during their spare time, and while much has been accomplished, the results would have been greater had it been possible to keep an official permanently employed in carrying on these activities.

The following delegates were named as a convention committee: Herbert Sanborn, Carpenters' 914; A. M. Cole, Plumbers' 643, and E. A. Hofses, of Painters' 541.

Delegate Clarence R. Burgess gave an outline of the business scheduled for the State Federation's convention, which he said, from present indications, will be the largest in point of attendance ever held.

Raymond R. Beaudry, of the advertising department of the Maine State Labor News, also gave an interesting talk.

## Camping Equipment Manufactured Under Union Conditions

Secretary Clarence R. Burgess, of the Maine State Federation of Labor, recently received the following communication from the Wisconsin Rapids Central Labor Union, announcing the unionizing of the plant of the Prentiss-Waters Products Co., manufacturers of gasoline ranges, blow-torches, camp stoves and other camping equipment, which it is said is the first of the companies manufacturing such products to be organized.

If in need of such equipment, trade unionists are earnestly requested to give preference to the Prentiss-Waters products, which are sold throughout the country.

The company's plant is located in Wisconsin Rapids, Wis., where these products can be purchased, if not obtainable from local dealers.

THE LABOR NEWS, 50c A YEAR

## Textile Workers' 1778 Endorses Action of International Officers

A testimonial in recognition of the activities conducted by the United Textile Workers of America, was tendered at a meeting of Local 1778, held last Thursday evening, in St. Jean Baptiste Hall, when the meeting went on record unanimously in commending their efforts on behalf of the great masses of textile workers throughout the country.

Organizer Horace A. Riviere, who is well and favorably known throughout the New England States for his aggressiveness and capabilities, addressed the meeting, during which he gave a detailed account of the conferences held in Washington to discuss the Cotton Textile situation, and as a means for avoiding a nation-wide strike in that industry.

Mr. Riviere, who was a party to the negotiations, at which it was agreed to delay action, said he felt confident some means will be reached to avoid the curtailment of production which had been scheduled to start on June 1st. He said facts and figures submitted to the NRA Administrator showed this would have entailed tremendous losses to the workers, and feels confident this will be seemed unnecessary.

## State Branch Treasurer Has Been Delegate For Thirty Years

How many members are there in the Nation's Labor movement who can boast of having attended conventions of a State Federation continuously for 30 years?

It's a safe bet that answers to this question would be comparatively small. Thirty years covers a long space of

PATRICK H. FITZGERALD

time, and it has come to the workers' knowledge recently that the changes in the personnel of some organizations have been almost 100 per cent in that number of years.

Not only has Patrick H. Fitzgerald represented his local union all these years at the conventions of the Maine State Federation of Labor, but he has been the Federation's treasurer for 27 years, having been elected to that office at the convention held in 1907, and re-elected every succeeding year without opposition.

Mr. Fitzgerald has been active in the trade union movement for 53 years. At that time, being a quarry worker, he joined the Quarry Workers' Union in 1881. He later was a paper mill worker and was an active participant in the affairs of that organization until he secured his present position in the Parks Department, and became a member of Federal Union No. 11424, in which organization he has been very active, and also in the Augusta Central Labor Union, which he served as president for many years.

Mr. Fitzgerald says he became affiliated with the trade union movement because he liked it. He notes with great interest the progress it has made—first under Terrence V. Powderly of the Knights of Labor, and since then under Samuel Gompers and William Green. Like other pioneers he experienced his share of suffering because of his activities, and refers to the time when he was turned out of his home during the Quarry Workers' strike, which spread throughout New England, as one of the most interesting incidents of his life.

Fifty-three years of continuous activity in the trade union movement, 39 years of which have been spent in looking after the finances of a State Federation as a record of which any man may well be proud, and we feel confident that his hosts of friends throughout the state will join in wishing Mr. Fitzgerald continued good health, so that he may be able to carry on his trade union activities for many more years.

## Members of Painters' Local 541 Nearly All Employed

A chairman's job was sidelined by an official of Painters' Local 541 a few days ago when in reply to a question as to conditions in his craft, he said: "Nearly all the members are at work."

"How long this will continue is, of course, problematical," he continued, "as there is no construction work in sight, most of the jobs of which our members are employed being repairs and alterations."

He said the local had complied with the code authority by submitting a wage schedule to contractors, which also provides for collective bargaining, and that hopes were held that the agreement will be negotiated within a few weeks.

Tonight (Tuesday) at a special meeting called for the purpose important matters, there will also be the nomination of officers for the ensuing year. Present officers of the local are: President, Clarence R. Burgess; secretary, Bert D. Pray; financial secretary and treasurer, E. A. Hofses; conductor, Jerome Goodchild; warden, Henry Guerney.

## Textile Council Discusses Important Matters at Meeting

Delegates representing Textile Unions affiliated with the Maine Textile Council, met in St. Jean Baptiste Hall last Saturday afternoon to discuss important matters relative to the codes and other conditions affecting workers in the industry throughout the State.

Delegates representing the woolen and worsted industry reported on the proceedings of the Lawrence conference, at which action was taken concerning three conferences held between representatives of the Woolen and Worsted Department of the U. T. W. and the American Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers' Association, and also discussed matters scheduled for action to be taken at the meeting of the Department to be held in Worcester next Saturday.

Conditions existing in some of the mills were reported by several delegates as being entirely out of line with the revised codes, and it was decided to submit these grievances to officials of the U. T. W.

Business in some of the mills was reported fair, while in others it was said curtailment of production has been started notwithstanding the agreement negotiated in Washington a week ago, in which it was understood action was to be postponed.

## INCREASED COST TO CALIFORNIA WORKERS FOR MAINTAINING SALES TAX PLAN AMOUNTS TO EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR

Los Angeles, Calif., June 10 (AFL).—A study of the sales tax as a detriment to working men and women was issued by Jackson H. Ralston as a statement here in support of the California State Federation of Labor in favor of a constitutional amendment to abolish this unjust method of securing funds to defray the expenses of the State Government.

Mr. Ralston formerly lived in Washington, D. C., where he was for many years legal adviser of the American Federation of Labor and one of the Federation's counsel in the famous Buck's stove and Range Company cases. A few years ago he retired as an attorney and came here to live.

Pointing out that the present sales tax imposes a burden of fifty million dollars annually on the consumers, who are largely composed of working men and women, and that this sum represents an average contribution or exaction of $8 per annum upon every man, woman and child, Mr. Ralston said:

### Right to Exist

"In the case of the worker we will assume that he and his family buy but half the average just indicated, and therefore pay but 14 cents, and further assume that the family averages two—not far from the correct number. Then the family pays to the State before it has any right to exist the sum of $26 per annum. This amount is paid in driblets, but the sum total is fully the amount named.

"In the case of the head of the family, it means that from three to ten days in the year (according to his rate of pay) he labors for the State, and not for the benefit of his family.

"But the evil does not end with the performance of labor for the State for which the laborer receives absolutely no compensation. The money he pays to the State obviously he cannot use for himself or his family, and this affects the whole community. The grocer could be really needs or the suit of clothes either costing approximately $15, would be most go without, or the dresses the wife finds necessary she must go without, or the physician's bill must go unpaid, or furniture must remain unpurchased, or his house goes unpainted, or other fine and important things left without attention.

### The Vicious Circle

"Again, what does this signify? It means that laborers and dreamakers are to such an extent unemployed, that the physician will hesitate to attend, the painter is without work, that the furniture manufacturer or worker produces so much less, that the unemployed make the market for work so much the more restricted.

"Thus it is that the sales tax directly tends to paralyze industry in every shape, and for that reason as well as for many others the State Federation of Labor was wise in declaring its intention to secure the passage of a constitutional amendment doing away with it."

In place of the unjust sales tax, Mr. Ralston recommended the single tax on land values.

## Sales Tax Defeated Five Times in Ohio Since December 6

The Ninetieth General Assembly of Ohio has been in session extraordinary since December 6 and is having a difficult time trying to formulate a tax program to meet the State needs the coming year. Since this body convened January 2, 1933, it had been in almost continuous session for sixteen months.

April 19 it socked two times the renewed proposals to enact a general sales tax. Although, the sales tax has been before the House of Representatives five times, and has been defeated decisively each time. The last major effort by the proponents of the measure centered on a two per cent tax, instead of the three per cent tax proposed in the bills formerly voted on.

Every ingenious scheme was made use of to enact a sales tax, but the clear thinking members of the Legislature, who would not see the justice of levying a tax upon the consuming public, stood firm against it.

The Ohio State Federation of Labor, ting up the method of arbitration in the event arbitration should become necessary in the future.

"Another important feature of the agreement is that it provides a sound basis for the settlement of disputes between the employer and the worker without calling on outside parties for assistance. After all, the people most concerned should handle their own affairs and make their own rules of procedure.

"The new wage scales announced by the Sinclair companies are fair and are acceptable to the workers."

R. H. Stickel, representing the International Association of Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers, also praised the agreement, saying:

"With the signing of our national agreement with the Sinclair companies, labor in the oil industry can feel for the first time that it had gained the objective for which it has been striving. This objective is the assurance of its right to be heard and of a fair decision on its demands. **These are the main things for which labor everywhere is fighting.**"

H. F. Sinclair, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Consolidated Oil Corporation, believes the agreement will work out to the benefit of the employer as well as to the advantage of the employes. He said:

"A new basis of labor relations is embodied in the agreement. It embodies rules for the same conduct of business between employer and employes. The association is to represent its members in collective bargaining in accordance with the provisions of the National Recovery Act. I believe that the agreement will work out to our benefit as employers, as well as to the advantage of the employes."

## SENATOR WAGNER OBJECTS TO BILL AS REPORTED BY SENATOR WALSH, AND SEEKS TO HAVE IT CHANGED

Washington, D. C., June 6 (AFL).—Senator Robert F. Wagner, author of the original Labor Disputes Bill, does not like a number of the changes made in the measure by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, which practically re-wrote the bill before reporting it favorably.

In an address offered to the revised version, he seeks to restore the provisions in the original bill clothing the administrative board with authority to institute complaints either upon its own initiative or at the request of aggrieved persons, and to give it power of conciliation and mediation.

Under the bill as reported to the Senate, these matters are left largely to the Secretary of Labor. Complaints against employers for alleged unfair labor practices would be instituted under the terms of the reported bill only upon certification by the Secretary of Labor, while all matters of conciliation would be left to the Department of Labor.

It had been stated that the Department of Labor did not like the terms of the original bill, which vested in the proposed board the power of conciliation and mediation, and that for this reason the measure was modified by the Education and Labor Committee to meet the Department's desires. Senator Wagner's proposed amendment seeks to restore this right to the board.

"This is not a compromise, since appointment of the conciliators would be left to the Secretary of Labor," Senator Wagner explained that there may be cases before the board which would develop other grievances than those immediately in question, which might be amicably settled outside the hearing room and instances might occur where the removal of such grievances would also bring about a general settlement of the case.

## Code Boosts Gas Price $160,000,000 a Year

Washington, D. C., June 10 (AFL).—On the basis of 1933 consumption, the petroleum code, which went into effect August 19, 1933, will raise the price of gasoline at an annual rate of about $160,000,000, the Federal Trade Commission reported to the Senate in its study of the effect of the code on gasoline prices.

The combination of State and Federal taxes on gasoline, ranging from 3 to 8 cents per gallon, costs consumers approximately $700,000,000 a year, the commission reported.

THE LABOR NEWS, 50c A YEAR

## AGREEMENT BETWEEN SINCLAIR OIL CO. AND EMPLOYES HERALDED AS NEW TREATY GUARANTEEING INDUSTRIAL PEACE

### President William Green Declares Agreement Marks "A New Era in the Relations Between Employer and the Employes"—H. F. Sinclair Believes Agreement Will Work Out Satisfactorily to All Concerned.

Washington, D. C., June 6 (ILNS).—Signing of an agreement between the International Association of Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers and the Consolidated Oil Corporation, holding company for the Sinclair Oil companies, has just been announced here.

The agreement, first of its kind, was hailed by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, as a "treaty of industrial peace" which marks a "new era in the relations between the employer and employed." The agreement provides for settlement without strikes of controversies that cannot be settled through direct negotiation.

In a statement expressing gratification at the signing of the agreement, President Green said:

"The agreement is a treaty of industrial peace which I thoroughly approve. It recognizes the rights and obligations of both parties and provides machinery for the settlement of disputes in such manner as to secure justice for the workers without compelling them to resort to strikes.

"This is the first agreement of its kind and in my opinion marks a new era in the relations between the employer and employed. H. F. Sinclair and I with H. C. Fleming, president, and R. H. Stickel of the International Association of Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers, have been in collaboration for weeks in its formation.

"The employer is protected against unreasonable demands; labor is assured that it will receive a hearing on both major and minor issues and get a just decision. The worker as represented by the president of the American Federation of Labor has an equal voice with the employer in set-

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# WELCOME TO AUGUSTA

## DELEGATES AND VISITORS

### TO THE CONVENTION OF THE MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR


GREETINGS FROM

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## Annual Convention of State Branch, A.F. of L., to Open in Augusta June 19

### To Continue Four Days


GREETINGS FROM

Mayor

ROBERT A. CONY

OF

AUGUSTA


### Most Important Sessions in History of State Branch

All roads will lead to Augusta on Tuesday, June 19th, the opening day of the annual convention of the Maine State Federation of Labor.

According to Clarence R. Bigrass, secretary of the Federation, credentials thus far received indicate that this year's convention will be the largest in point of attendance in the history of the organization, and he advises all delegates to make reservations at once for hotel accommodations, in order to make sure of not being disappointed.

New affiliations, numbering more than a dozen local unions, and the increased interest manifested in the Labor movement during the past year, will bring to the Federation convention many new faces. Among these will be men and women who never before attended a State Branch convention, and they will come here armed with new ideas and fresh enthusiasm.

Included among those who will be present will also be a goodly number of delegates who have attended conventions for many years. These are not classed as ultra-conservatives, but are inclined to lean toward conservative methods, and the contact between new and old delegates to determine the future policy of the Federation will be watched with much interest.

Unlike previous conventions, this appearing to the past half-dozen or more years, when there were few delegates representing the various branches of the textile industry, next week's sessions will have a goodly number of delegates representing this industry.

With the coming of the New Deal last year, which "broke" with it collective bargaining and other features that gave men and women courage to organize into bona fide trade unions, also brought a new spirit, and if action at Federation conventions in other States where the textile industry is a big factor, can be used as a criterion, much can be expected from delegates representing this industry at next week's convention.

Resolutions and amendments to the Constitution already submitted by affiliated unions, mention of which is made of a general outline of the convention on another page, are of great importance. These point to new ideas as a means for augmenting the usefulness of the Federation along organization, educational, legislative and other lines.

While the progress made during the past two years is most commendable, it is felt the present offers opportunities for greater development, and it is proposed to adopt means for doing this.

The convention, to be held in American Legion Hall, will open next Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, and will remain in session four days.

THE LABOR NEWS, 50c A YEAR


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Official Newspaper of the
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Published Monthly by
THE MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR
Under Supervision of Robert E. Daggett, Frank C. McDonald, Alonzo F. Young and Clarence R. Burgess, Comm.
P. O. Box 34, Augusta, Me.

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An Exponent of a Square Deal for Both Sides. Constructive in Policy. Independent in Politics.

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JUNE, 1934

## This is Not Socialism But Common Sense

**Methodists Ask Government to Take Over Industries —Laud Work of President Roosevelt and Ask for Security for All.**

As we remember Methodists some 40 or more years ago, they were looked upon as anything but progressive from an economic standpoint. For the most part, as the writer recalls the rank and file of this pioneer religious denomination, they were biased in politics, and always took the lead in reform movements that rarely proved popular with the masses of working people.

Forty years ago, yes—as late as 15 years ago—if anyone had predicted that Methodists, in convention assembled, would advocate and favorably vote on the question of public ownership through purchase of natural resources, these including basic industries, banking, transportation, communication and utilities, and the redistribution of wealth through income and inheritance taxes, and a comprehensive plan of re-employment, sickness and old age insurance, he would have been considered completely out of order.

But this is just what has happened, and with the exception of a few delegates present at the *New England Methodist Conference*, held in Springfield last week, who advised going slow as it was possible the wealthier among the parishioners might take strong exception, the report of the Committee on Social Service was accepted unanimously.

To this exception, in which fear was expressed that the Nation is leaning toward Socialism, Dr. Louis O. Hartman, chairman of the committee which considered the report, denied that the report was based on the principles of any organization, but carried only the creed of Jesus Christ.

In praise of President Roosevelt, the report further stated that he had made a magnificent contribution to the progress of human welfare; that he has been courageous in demanding the actual application of many Christian principles of collective life and has succeeded in causing men to think as they never thought before about the problems of living together and the evils that obstruct the advance of the race."

Coming at this time, when the hypocrites who, a year ago, were despondent, and who enthusiastically accepted the assistance of the Government, but who are now making war on the President and the New Deal in their efforts to discredit all the good that's left in the NRA of benefit to working people, this action on the part of New England Methodists is of utmost importance.

For many years, heads of large corporations, who contributed liberally of their funds to the establishment and maintenance of churches, were able to exercise considerable influence in the direction of their affairs. That this condition still prevails, is also evident, to some degree, but with the determined stand taken at the Springfield convention last week, it now looks as though these reactionary forces have a new and important factor to deal with, and that this action on the part of the Methodists for greater economic reform is bound to prove most important in advancing the cause of the NRA as a means for making it the success it so rightly deserves.

## Don't Want Gov't to Interfere

**Employers Glad to Be Helped But Tell Uncle Sam He Mustn't Get Into Business!**

The latest statement from the Durable Goods Committee, which originated in the activities of NRA, refers to "an imminent breakdown of our business machinery"—which "has been averted," or which it invites the public to have confidence it has been averted. Apparently the committee fears that this confidence may not exist. It even fears that there may not be ground for this confidence.

Members of the committee, spokesmen for the greatest corporations in the country, urge the government, apparently, and the public, to give confidence to the investors—who have something to invest—that the principle of "individual initiative" will be unimpaired.

They say that: "The revival of industry and the elimination of the major part of our unemployment hinges upon the free flow of capital into industry, a fact that depends upon increased confidence in the future and the belief of investors that nothing is in prospect which will endanger the safety of their investment and the return of a fair profit."

Time was, when real estate mortgages were supposed to be good security. It was a lot of trouble for the individual widow and orphan to follow up the mortgagor and see that he paid or gave up his security. So they organized trust companies to handle the mortgages, and give out "gold" bonds based on the mortgages. Then came along guaranty companies, to guarantee the mortgages, by a new kind of insurance. But these have been going hay-wire of late.

So now, in order to give the private investor confidence, and to take away the temptation from the broker who deals in securities based on these mortgages, Uncle Sam is to step in, and back up an insurance corporation for the guaranteeing of the mortgages on the real estate of little and larger home-owners. If Uncle Sam will do that, there will be for these investors and their investments a kind of security that never existed before. Real estate, first mortgage, United States bonds!

But—the government must keep out of business!

However, it may give confidence to "individual initiative."

## Common-sense Bargaining in Toledo

**Agreement Reached After Weeks of Turmoil, is Great Victory for Workers**

Industrial storm clouds are disappearing at Toledo. Having "seen the light," officials of the Electric Auto-Lite Company came to an agreement with their striking employes. By next Tuesday, it is expected that the entire working force of about 2,000 men will return to work.

The agreement, which came after nearly two weeks of bitter struggle, comprised recognition of the union and a five per cent increase in wages. The principle of collective bargaining was also recognized and the company will hereafter meet representatives of their employes to discuss future wage problems. Other shops associated with the company, and in which strikes have taken place, it is expected will soon come to an agreement with their employes.

A threatened strike at the Toledo Edison Electric Company was called off when that company made a restoration of a 20 per cent wage cut. Otherwise, Toledo would have been practically cut off from light and power.

As a result of these favorable developments, the regiment of State troops which had been sent into Toledo to quell possible outbreaks, have been ordered home. The city is now free of soldiers and bayonets. Common-sense bargaining has prevailed.

## What is a Fair Rate for Public Service?

**Government is to Find This Out Through Investigation, Preparatory to Fixing Rates for Utility Projects in Tennessee Valley Enterprises.**

What are fair rates on public service utilities? The question has complexities and it will be well if the Federal Trade Commission can clarify matters in the investigation it is about to make, upon the order of Congress. The investigation will cover both private and public utility rates, one of the aims being to get a line on fair rates for such Government utility projects as the Tennessee Valley enterprise. No such inquiry has ever been made, it is reported at Washington.

The Pennsylvania Public Service Commission has issued an order for a revision of all utility rate structures on a basis of six per cent return. Some years ago, the United States Supreme Court fixed a rate in an important case before the court in such a way as to lead to the interpretation of "fair return" as meaning as much as eight per cent. Other States have recently made orders fixing the rate at seven per cent, which has been the rule in Pennsylvania.

Fixing earnings of utility companies would be a simple matter if investment factors were really determinable. It is at this point that the difficulty arises. The Federal Trade Commission, in various inquiries and hearings, has accumulated a great deal of data on that question and its general investigation will throw further light on it.

The public would have less prejudice in the matter of utilities if it knew more about what these institutions have invested. The public is bewildered by capital structures so intricate, complicated and pyramided that it is doubtful if the builders of these structures know exactly what they represent in the way of property values.

Railroad capitalization, complicated as it is, is simple in comparison with that of utilities.

The public has no objection to fair charges, but expects commissions and courts to inform it what fair charges are.

Government is extended to every opinion in the quiet certainty that truth needs only a fair field to secure the victory.—Andrew Johnson.

## Is the 30-Hour Week Necessary?

**With 10 Millions Unemployed, and Little Hope for Great Numbers to Be Absorbed by Private Industry in Near Future, This Would Seem Logical Conclusion**

In an official statement just received, President William Green of the American Federation of Labor dwells upon the startlingly progressive rise of unemployment in the United States, beginning with the year 1930.

On January 1, at that time, there were 3,216,000 unemployed. A year later, this number had grown to over 7,000,000. In 1932, the number had swollen to over 10,000,000, the peak being reached in 1933 with a total of over 13,000,000 listed as unemployed. Since that time, a moderate decline has set in, but the month of April in this current year, 1934, sees the total still over 10,000,000.

That is the situation with which the country is confronted today. Moreover, if we were to subtract from those now listed as employed all who have been or are engaged in purely Federal financed activities of every sort, the picture would be much less reassuring.

After pointing out that employment has declined from the peak of July to September, of last year, Mr. Green says that the final summary shows that employment is now only slightly under the level of 1932, when almost 11,000,000 were out of work.

All of this goes to show that the depression is not conquered, and that while we are making some headway, the fact is that there are today about three times as many unemployed as there were in 1930.

Doesn't it look, after reading these figures, that hours of labor must be reduced as a means for relieving further distress? From present indications, private industry cannot possibly absorb any great portion of these millions of unemployed for some time to come—hence, the importance of immediate means to lessen working hours to take up the slack.

## A Crucial Test for N.R.A.

**Steel Institute Officials Won't Budge From Strict Observance of Open Shop Unless Compelled to Do So by Mass Union Strength**

The Administration at Washington is making manful efforts to avert a general steel strike and to that end is sparing no reasonable means to bring together the two warring factions. These comprise the famous American Iron and Steel Institute and the organized union forces, generally headed by the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

In a public broadcast, the steel manufacturers declare they are in harmonious relations with a great mass of their employes and proceed to lay the blame for any existing labor trouble on the workers represented by the Amalgamated Association. In a general way, all the steel manufacturers want is—the open shop, company unions and no recognition of collective bargaining. In a word, Section 7 (a) means nothing to them.

Michael F. Tighe, president of the Amalgamated Association, has announced that his last plea has been made. He stands for a re-opening of the revised steel code as recently promulgated by President Roosevelt. However, General Hugh S. Johnson and Edward F. McGrady are still working to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the deadlock.

The Steel Institute officials are union-haters from away back, and nothing is to be looked for from them more than the law allows and the strength of the unions can demand.

This is a crucial test for Section 7 (a) and for the entire integrity of the code of collective bargaining in the iron and steel trade.

## Fundamental Justice Sought for Mooney

**Cause Celebre is No Longer Limited to Mooney Himself; Question is: Can An Innocent Man Be Sent to Prison for Life on Perjured Testimony?**

The decision of Federal District Judge A. F St. Sure of San Francisco, refusing to grant Tom Mooney a writ of habeas corpus freeing him from San Quentin Prison promises to place this case of fundamental injustice before the Supreme Court of the United States, which it should have reached years ago.

Mooneys' counsel, Frank P. Walsh of New York and John F. Finnerty of Washington, assisted by George T. Davis, a San Francisco lawyer, asked for the writ in a petition charging that Charles Fickert, district attorney in San Francisco at the time of the trial, suppressed evidence and used perjured testimony to secure the conviction of Mooney for complicity in connection with the bomb outrage during the preparedness parade in San Francisco in 1916, which killed several persons. Fickert's action, the petition, alleged, constituted misuse of and abuse by the State of California of the recognized procedure in a trial court and violated the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, which declares that a State shall not "deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law."

The shameless character of the trial was condemned by the 1917 convention of the American Federation of Labor, which declared that the majority of our citizens believed the conviction was brought about "through testimony which branded some of the witnesses as perjurors and those who endeavored to procure subornation of perjury for the purpose of securing such reward as might be given to them for their testimony." On the basis of this belief, the A. F. of L. demanded a new trial for Mooney.

The same position was later taken by Judge Griffin, the trial judge, who said that if the truth had been told to the jury and the jury had nevertheless convicted Mooney, he would have set the conviction aside as a miscarriage of justice. A similar conclusion must be drawn from the report of the Wickersham Commission, which clearly showed that what the trial court accepted as evidence warranting conviction was nothing but absolute perjury.

Despite the accumulation of indisputable data during sixteen long years that Mooney was convicted by processes which are aptly described as "legal violence," the California courts have refused to give a new trial and Mooney still languishes in San Quentin Prison.

The Mooney case is no longer a case limited to Mooney himself. The larger question is, Can an innocent man, sent to prison for life, on what is generally admitted to be perjured testimony, be deprived of his freedom permanently by the technicalities of a State law which makes no provision for a new trial, even though the injustice of the original trial is beyond question?

If Federal Judge St. Sure had granted the writ of habeas corpus the State of California would have been put on the denfensive by compelling it to show cause why Mooney should not be given his freedom immediately. This would have meant a new trial before a Federal Court.

When the case reaches the Supreme Court of the United States, it will be confronted with its own decision in the Scottsboro case that mob intimidation destroys the due process of law prescribed by the Fourteenth Amendment. The court will have to answer this question. Are not perjury and mob action equally destructive of due process of law? Students of the facts predict that the supreme judicial body of the Nation will answer in the affirmative and order the State of California to remove the striped suit from Tom Mooney and restore him to the liberty of which he has been unjustly deprived for many years.

## The A. P. and the Fakir from Gary

**Persistency in Reporting Wirt's Discredited Charges Demonstrates Lack of Cooperation in Making the New Deal a Success.**

A public statement by the president of the Associated Press recently, lauded President Roosevelt for his splendid effort in having brought about business recovery through the National Recovery Act. Included in the statement, also, was one that caused readers to believe that the Associated Press is non-partisan and exercises absolute fairness in transmitting information that is impartial and its desire to cooperate with the President in his efforts to bring about complete recovery.

Press reports during the week, in which more of Dr. Wirt's rotten statements were heralded throughout the Nation, is an indication that the A. P. is not sticking to its pledge. It has been proven beyond doubt that Wirt is a confounded faker, and that he was prompted to invent his stories against the so-called "brain trust" by a clique that is turning heaven and earth to defeat the President in his plan to get the Nation back upon its feet.

Sufficient evidence has been submitted as to brand Dr. Wirt as a publicity seeker and mischief-maker of the first water, and if officials of the Associated Press were really consistent in their desire to cooperate they would ignore this "faker from Gary" from this very moment.

The present is too serious a time for juggling with unimportant news. The Associated Press is an important institution, and its energies should be devoted to doing constructive work, and remember that for the time being, at least, cooperation on its part is most necessary to make the New Deal a success.

### LABOR HELPED IN GOOD CAUSE

Organized labor has reason to be proud of its part in the raising of more than a million dollars for the Warm Springs Foundation at the nation-wide Birthday Ball for the President. The money, a substantial part of which came from labor's efforts, will be a big help in the work of the Warm Springs Foundation for the relief and cure of infantile paralysis victims.

By working with a will for the success of the Birthday Ball, labor demonstrated its support of the President in his fight against depression and also aided in a great humanitarian endeavor. As usual, labor was in the vanguard of efforts to make this a better, happier world.

### WAGNER POINTS OUT DANGER

Senator Robert F. Wagner points out the danger from the unwillingness of business, though benefitting from present improved conditions, to further reduce hours and increase wages. "If the return to prosperity, as measured by decreased industrial output and higher profits, is going to be accompanied by a desire to return to the wage philosophy of the 1920's, additional and more serious depressions are only a matter of a few years," he told the Senate.

## LABOR QUERIES

**Questions and Answers on Labor; What it Has Done; Where it Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aims and Programs; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, etc., etc.**

**Q.**—What well-known newspaper said this: "No workers of their own initiative have organized a company union—it is a boss-inspired union"?

A.—The Christian Science Monitor, in an editorial which also said: "No truly equal-sided collective bargaining is possible in company unions."

? ? ?

**Q.**—When did American labor first declare for arbitration of disputes between nations?

A.—At the convention of 1887, when a declaration for international arbitration was adopted.

? ? ?

**Q.**—What was the first American union to extend its jurisdiction to Canadian workers?

A.—The International Molders' Union of North America, which in 1903 extended its jurisdiction to Canada, though Canadian unions had been represented at the convention of the organization two years earlier.

? ? ?

**S.**—Has the individual worker made a gain in "real" wages in the last 12 months?

A.—The American Federation of Labor says: "The individual worker in industry made no gain whatever in 'real' wages from March, 1933, to Mar. 1934. His average weekly wage increased 9.7 per cent, but this was offset by a 9.3 per cent increase in the cost of living."

? ? ?

**Q.**—Is Tom Mooney at present a member of the International Molders' Union?

A.—Mooney has been a good standing member for 32 years. San Francisco Molders' Local 164 recently elected him as delegate to the convention of the international union to be held in Chicago this summer.

? ? ?

**Q.**—Where can copies of legal decisions affecting organized labor be obtained?

A.—From the Legal Information Bureau, American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.

? ? ?

**Q.**—Does organized labor regard "tipping" with favor?

A.—No. Organized labor is opposed to the tipping system and believes workers should be paid basic wages sufficiently high to make it unnecessary for them to take tips as part of their pay.

? ? ?

**Q.**—Who said: "We believe the proper function of courts is to expound and administer law, but not to make it"?

A.—This is an extract from a declaration of the American Federation of Labor 1896 convention. The convention demanded amendments to the Constitution depriving judges of the power to set aside laws enacted by Congress.

? ? ?

**Q.**—What NRA code led in the elimination of child labor.

A.—The cotton textile code, first to be approved, which provides that "no employer in the cotton textile industry shall employ any minor under the age of 16 years."

? ? ?

**Q.**—When did the American Federation first advocate the five-day week?

A.—In 1918, when the convention held that year said: "We heartily commend the five-day work week to the thoughtful and favorable consideration of all organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L. to the end that the shortening of the week will be conducive to the physical, material, intellectual, and moral welfare of the toilers."

? ? ?

**Q.**—Was the International Typographical Union the first national union to admit women on equal terms with men?

A.—Yes. The I. T. U. admitted women in 1869, and the next year Augusta Lewis was a delegate to its convention.

## Brain Trusts and Brain Trusts

It is a curious commentary on human nature, as it vegetates in America, that the opposition to the New Deal is making its stand in attacking what is known as the brain trust. The opposition hopes to transfer the ordinary man's disrespect for "book learning" into political fodder. If the "yokels" can be made to hate the professors badly enough, gee! maybe they will vote for the opposition.

Every administration in Washington has a brain-trust, that is, advisers who are specialists in their field. Mr. Hoover was strong for such advisers. It is interesting to place Mr. Hoover's brain trust beside President Roosevelt's:

| Hoover's | Roosevelt's |
|---|---|
| Mark Sullivan | Rexford Tugwell |
| William Hard | A. A. Berle |
| Edward E. Hunt | Mordecai Ezekiel |
| Julius Klein | Jerome Frank |
| Ray Lyman Wilbur | Winfield Riefler |
| Frederick M. Feiker | |

The particular trouble with President Roosevelt's brain trust is not that it is a brain trust, but that it is not directing itself in accord with the wishes, aims, desires and profits of the Wall Street Profit Trust.—The Electrical Worker.

## What Next?

**Chemists of the United States Department of Agriculture have developed a method of aging leather in three to six months. This they can speed up tests of leather's durability and permanence without waiting many years. From this new process, the Department says, will come new light on the deterioration of book bindings from sulphur acids in the air and other causes.**


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# GREEN DECLARES CONGRESS LEADERS ARE OPPOSED TO IMPORTANT LABOR LAWS

## A. F. of L. Chief Says Big Business Has Bluffed Congress Into Blocking Bills Designed to Benefit Working Men and Women—Says Important Bills Put on Legislative Blacklist in Interest of Anti-Union Employers.

Washington, D. C., June 11 (ILNS.)—The definite charge that those responsible for the legislative program in Congress have succumbed to the opposition of anti-union manufacturers' associations to the enactment of the Wagner Disputes Act and the other labor measures during this session of Congress and will make no effort to bring them before either the House of Representatives or the Senate, was aggravated a statement by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, on the status of Federal labor legislation.

"Apparently those who are in charge of the legislative program in Congress have determined that the measures sponsored by Labor and in which Labor is deeply interested shall not pass," Mr. Green said.

"These measures endorsed by Labor," he added, "include the Wagner Disputes Act, the Wagner-Lewis Unemployment Insurance measure, the Connery six-hour day and thirty-hour work-week bill, the La Follette Ten Billion Dollar appropriation for public works, and the amendment to the Railway Labor Act.

"None of these measures have been passed by either branch of Congress.

"They seem to be held up by those who determine what measures shall or shall not be acted upon by Congress.

"There is no doubt in the minds of Labor that these bills would be enacted into law if the Members of Congress were given an opportunity to vote upon them.

### OPPOSITION CENTERED ON WAGNER BILL

"The representatives of big business, manufacturers' associations, employers of labor, who are uncompromising in their attitude toward Organized Labor, centered their opposition upon the Wagner Disputes Act.

"Through their strong opposition to this measure they are fighting for the maintenance and protection of their own organized, financed and fostered company unions.

"It seems inconceivable that Congress would yield to such opposition.

"It is purely selfish opposition.

"It is based upon the determination of employing corporations and manufacturers' associations to control and dominate the economic life of the workers.

"It is quite obvious that Congress will adjourn within the near future.

"Unless action is taken soon, the record will show that Congress failed Labor, in that it refused to enact a single measure sponsored by Labor into law.

"Labor will study the record made and will interpret the failure of Congress to pass the Wagner Disputes Act and the other measures sponsored by Labor as a surrender on the part of Congress to the enemies of Labor and to the representatives of big business and vested interests."

# MILITANT OPPOSITION TO RIGHT OF MEN TO ORGANIZE BY AUTOMOBILE MAGNATES INDICATES MORE STRIKES IN INDUSTRY

Washington, D. C., June 11 (ILNS.)—Deep-seated discontent with economic conditions prevailing in the automobile industry and the failure of the Automobile Labor Board adequately to cope with the situation, were declared by William Green, president of the American Federation, to be the major causes of the strike of the employes of the Fisher Body Company at Flint, Mich.

Charging that those who control the automobile industry still militantly oppose the right of the employes to organize in bona fide labor organizations and just as militantly continue the promotion of their notorious company unions despite the letter and spirit of the National Recovery Act, Mr. Green predicted more automobile strikes unless the workers' grievances are promptly adjusted.

The text of Mr. Green's statement follows:

"The automobile workers have been fighting for the enjoyment of the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing. They seek equality in collective bargaining and have accepted Section 7 (a) of the National Recovery Act literally as meaning that they have been accorded the right to organize into independent unions and to use the independent unions with which they are associated as the instrumentality through which they may bargain collectively with the automobile management.

**Coerced Into Joining Company Unions**

"The owners and managers of the automobile industry interpose the strongest opposition possible to the exercise of the right of the automobile workers to organize. They have set up company unions which are financed, fostered, administered and maintained by the company, in opposition to the attempts of the workers to organize into independent unions. Through printed statements, circular letters, and management activity, workers have been intimidated and coerced into joining company unions. The workers believe this is a violation of Section 7 (a) of the National Recovery Act. They resent the interference of the management in the exercise of their right to organize.

"There is no doubt but that the automobile workers will continue to protest, even to the extent of striking, so long as the automobile manufacturers attempt to force them to accept the company union and deny them the right of free organization, equality in bargaining over and the right to be represented by men of their own choosing in collective bargaining.

**Automobile Labor Board's Failure**

"The workers in the automobile industry as well as labor generally, are irritated and resentful because the spokesmen for the automobile manufacturers, the representatives of manufacturers' associations, the press, and big business generally, heralded the plan of settlement of the threatened strike in the automobile industry a few weeks ago as a triumph for the company union and as a defeat for organized labor. This dissatisfied state of mind of the workers became accentuated because of the failure of the Automobile Labor Board to function properly and constructively. The Board was appointed about seven weeks ago and the workers complain that thus far no substantial redress of grievances has been brought about.

**Delays in Decisions**

The cases of a large number of workers who were discharged for union activity still remain unheard. The workers allege that thus far no decision has been made upon the merits of any case of discharge or discrimination for union activity and union membership, thus notwithstanding the fact that the Board was appointed for the specific purpose of making decisions upon cases of discharge and discrimination presented, with the understanding that the decisions of the Board would be final and binding upon both employers and employes.

"The workers complain that their grievances have not been adjusted, their right to bargain collectively has been denied, the company union is imposed upon them, and they are still being coerced and intimidated in the efforts the companies are plotting forth to compel them to become members of the company union.

"There will be no peace in the automobile industry until the grievances of the workers are fairly settled, discrimination and coercion stopped, the right of collective bargaining established and company union domination and intimidation stopped."

**Speed-Up Plan Starts Strike**

Flint, Mich., June 11—According to union officials, the dispute in the Fisher Body Company's plant, when 5,000 men walked out, closing also the large Buick plant with 14,000 employes, is a sample of the type of irritant which has embroiled the automobile industry since last Summer. The was a difference of opinion between the management and the union on piece-work rates and on the speed of the assembly line turning out automobile bodies.

According to the men, the company demanded that the speed of the line be placed at 50 bodies an hour. The men protested and said that while they could turn out that many bodies for low-priced cars, they could not maintain the quality demanded of them in assembling bodies for the new Buick.

Subsequent negotiations led to a call by twenty union members as a committee upon the management. The union men alleged that they were dismissed. The company asserted it had agreed to take the men back. The union claimed the agreement was not kept. The dispute continued, and the walkout of the body plant workers resulted.

Tied up with this immediate controversy is the refusal of the representatives of the A. F. of L. union to meet with company union representatives. Officials of General Motors and Fisher Body insisted that company union delegates should participate in the conferences. The A. F. of L. union contended that they would negotiate only with their own members and were not concerned with what the companies did with the company union spokesmen.

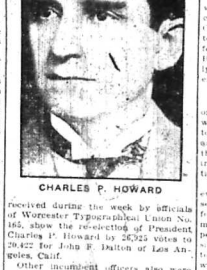
# A Hard Worker for the Labor Movement

DANIEL D. WOODS

Few among the younger men in the local Labor movement are as aggressive and as willing to cooperate as the subject of this short sketch. Since his election as a delegate to the Portland Central Labor Union, from Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, Local 22, Mr. Woods has demonstrated a strong desire to be of service, and on all committees to which he has been assigned, he has performed his duties diligently and his efforts are highly commendable. His latest appointment was a member of the committee to arrange for the celebration of Labor Day—is an assurance that his part of the work will be productive of good results.

# Howard Re-elected Pres. of International Typographical Union

Unofficial returns announced at the headquarters of the International Typographical Union, in Indianapolis, and



CHARLES P. HOWARD

received during the week by officials of Worcester Typographical Union No. 165, show the re-election of President Charles P. Howard by 26,925 votes to 20,422 for John F. Dalton of Los Angeles, Calif.

Other incumbent officers also were re-elected. The announcement also referred to the pension amendments, as having received substantial majorities.

# Headwear Union in New Headquarters

New York City, May 14 (ILNS)—Headquarters of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union are now at 245 Fifth Avenue, New York City. The union is an amalgamation of the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union and the United Hatters of North America. The former union is now the cap and millinery department of the new organization and the United Hatters is the men's hat department.

# "BACK TO THE LAND" MOVEMENT MAKES GOOD START IN WORCESTER, WITH FORTY-EIGHT MEN ON THE JOB

## Fifty Acres Under Cultivation at Home Farm, It is Estimated, Will Net 50 Tons of Produce for Distribution to City's Needy During Winter Months—ERA Project is Highly Praised.

BY FREEMAN M. SALTIS, in The Worcester Labor News

Worcester is experiencing its first "back to the land" movement, according to Superintendent Emory Boyal the 50 acres under cultivation at the Home Farm, on which 48 Welfare Department men are employed, gives promise that the city's experiment, which was suggested by The Labor News and engineered through the City Council by Councilman Earle S. Stanton, bids fair to become quite a success.

Basing his estimate on the production of about 40 acres, which have been under cultivation at the Home Farm for many years to provide the inmates with potatoes, cabbages, turnips, carrots and other produce during the winter months, Superintendent Boyal says the 50 acres cultivated for the Welfare Department should yield at least 50 tons this Fall.

While some of the land is new and necessitated considerable fertilizing, a goodly portion of the 50 acres was primarily used as part of the Home Farm project, and that, aside from having the right kind of soil for growing potatoes, it is especially good for raising other products.

Work, which was started on May 1st, is in men taken from the Welfare Department rolls, as a part of the city's Emergency Relief program, is progressing splendidly Mr. Boyal told a Labor News man yesterday, and it is expected all the planting will be completed within a week or ten days. By this time, the first plantings will have progressed sufficiently to need cultivating, and by this means it is hoped to keep the entire force of men, who work in shifts of 24 hours each week, busy until late in the Fall.

**Men Afforded Six Months' Work**

Figured in dollars and cents, this means that the 48 men, who are drawing $15 a week for the months of May, June, July, August, September and October, will receive about $10,000, and who, if idle during this time, would have cost the Welfare Department that amount of money.

As suggested by a representative of The Labor News at a meeting of 400 men, called by Mayor Mahoney more than a year ago to discuss various municipal subjects, the plan provided for putting under cultivation 1,000 acres, on which 1,000 men could have been put to work. On this basis, instead of raising only fifty tons, there could have been produced 1,000 tons of vegetables, or enough to provide the 5,000 welfare aid receivers and their families with sufficient potatoes and other garden products throughout the winter.

The Mayor demonstrated much interest over the suggestion offered by the Labor News representative, but it did not meet with the views of some of the members of the City Council, it was "passed up."

Unhanded, however other means were tried, and they was finally secured a champion in the person of Councilman Earle S. Stanton, who, after months of intense study and conferences with members of the Welfare Board and the City Council, was finally able to secure adoption of the present plan.

**Cost of Seed Insignificant**

According to Supt. Boyal, the cost of seeding three acres is but $4.00, which was furnished by the city. Tractors, horses and all farm implements are furnished to the Home Farm, so that the actual cost in money for seeding the entire 50 acres under cultivation will be about $60.00.

What which is most important, however, is that 48 men have been made self-supporting. The stigma of asking for aid is a serious proposition with many of those who have been compelled to apply for assistance, and for six months at least they will be able to take by their homes $15 a week in wages earned, instead of suffering the humiliation of standing in line to receive their aims from the Welfare Department.

Much interest is manifested in this "back to the land" subject today, and only this week Senator Macfadden makes this the principal topic for an editorial in "Liberty," entitled: "Criminal Waste of Relief Funds," in which he writes, in part:

"The amount of money required to supply a family with relief for six months or a year, would put that family on a plot of land of from two to 10 acres and supply the necessary implements which would enable them within a few months to earn their own living. They could then be removed from the charity rolls; they could have the feeling of self-respect that comes from the hard work which would be essential to dig their living out of the ground. . . . Back to the land is the remedy that is available; and such a procedure would not be temporary relief—it would be a permanent means of taking people out of the bread-line."

Editor Macfadden's plan is, of course, on a more extensive scale than the one tried out by the city, but it is similar to one sponsored jointly by the Editor of The Labor News and the late James H. Mellen, more than 20 years ago, and which resulted in the appointment of a special committee by Governor Bradley to make a thorough study of the plan and submit its report with recommendations to the Legislature.

The bill presented by Representative Mellen provided for an appropriation of one million dollars, with which to purchase land adjacent to large cities, divided into acre plots, building homes thereon, and sell these to worthy wage earners on the monthly payment plan.

**Gov. Draper Opposed to Plan**

The committee made an extensive study, during which a promise was exacted from the State College authorities for cooperation provided the bill would pass, but the plan did not meet with the approval of Governor Draper, whose ideas agreed with four of the five members of the committee, who reported adversely.

The writer, however, who was the fifth member, submitted a minority report, which resulted in the passage of an amended bill, allowing but $50,000 to be invested in the mines, chiefly in Hopkins, Muhlenberg, Union and Webster Counties. They protested when the code recently was formulated providing for $4.60 a day for seven hours' work. Prior to that the scale was $4 for eight hours' work. On April 2 the mines, save for a few on contract work, were shut down, throwing some 11,000 men out of work and causing total loss to the operators which they estimated at $10,000 a week. Next day the injunction suit was filed before Judge Dawson.

R. J. Morgan, district president of the United Mine Workers of America, said the union held that the miners should not work for less than the code scale. "I should make this clear," he added, "We are not striking. The operators have locked us out." Morgan said his union had 5,800 ques-paid working miners in the Western Kentucky field.

J. Van Norman, attorney for the operators, said the mines would be re-opened as soon as wage contracts can be signed with the company unions, grouped in a so-called "independent miners union," on a 34-seven-hour-day scale. He said the company unions had indicated their willingness to work for this low rate.

**Dyersburg Co. Respects Union Labor NRA Rights**

The management of the Dyersburg, Tenn., Products Company made an agreement with officials of the American Federation of Labor whereby foremen and other company supervisors are pledged to give full support to the rights under Section 7 (d) of the Recovery Act of A. F. of L. union members employed by the firm.

The management agreed to receive at all times representatives of the union members to consider "hiring and firing and the control of maximum hours and minimum wages."

Councilman Earle S. Stanton
Member Printing Pressmen's Local 37

# FEDERAL JUDGE IN KENTUCKY GRANTS INJUNCTION AGAINST NRA WAGE SCALE ENFORCEMENT IN WESTERN KENTUCKY

Louisville, Ky., June 11 (AFL).—The low-wage coal operators in Western Kentucky won at least a temporary victory for their slave conception of labor when Federal District Judge, Charles I. Dawson acceded to their demand for an injunction restraining the Government from enforcing the bituminous coal code upon operators who are unwilling to pay the higher wage rates specified in the code. Judge Dawson based his injunction on his conviction that the coal code is unconstitutional as applied to intrastate business.

The operators claime to have $50,000,000 invested in the mines, chiefly in Hopkins, Muhlenberg, Union and Webster Counties. They protested when the code recently was formulated providing for $4.60 a day for seven hours' work. Prior to that the scale was $4 for eight hours' work. On April 2 the mines, save for a few on contract work, were shut down, throwing some 11,000 men out of work and causing total loss to the operators which they estimated at $10,000 a week. Next day the injunction suit was filed before Judge Dawson.

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# PRES. ROOSEVELT BACKS WAGNER-CONNERY LABOR DISPUTES MEASURE

Washington, D. C., June 11 (AFL).—Following word from President Roosevelt urging the enactment of the Wagner Labor Disputes Act at this session of Congress, Senator Wagner started a series of conferences with party leaders to win their cooperation to the prompt approval of the measure.

Senator David I. Walsh, chairman of the Labor and Education Committee, reported the bill to the Senate last Monday, in a revised form.

Senator Wagner and friends of the legislation are convinced that the bill should be made a part of the Senate's "must" program to be acted on before adjournment. Majority leader Joseph T. Robinson declined to commit himself on the bill. After conferring with the President, Mr. Robinson said the question of what bills must be passed before adjournment will not be determined until the tariff and silver measures are disposed of.

**To Preserve Industrial Peace**

But Senator Wagner, who is chairman of the National Labor Board, takes the view that enactment of the bill is essential to preserve industrial peace. In stressing the need for the measure, he pointed out that the strike of the auto workers in Toledo, the truckmen's strike in Minneapolis, and the threatened strike of the iron, steel and textile workers demonstrated the helplessness of the National Labor Board as now constituted and the necessity for a Federal agency which had the power to determine conflicts between labor and industry.

Senator Wagner contended that 75 per cent of the labor troubles in recent months have not been over wage rates or working conditions but over the question of recognition of a labor union. The quickest way to settle such a dispute, he said, is to hold an election under auspices of an impartial authority so that the employes can make known their preference of the union they want to represent them.

**Three-Point Program**

The bill, as reported by Senator Walsh, establishes a quasi-judicial body which will give final administrative interpretation of the rights of employes and employers. Practices upon the part of employers that are listed as unfair follow:

1.—Interference or coercion by employers that impairs the rights of employes to form or join labor organizations.

2.—Domination of a labor organization by employers.

3.—Employers are forbidden to discharge an employe because he joins a labor organization or refuse to hire him merely if he belongs to a labor union.

"I consider this measure a declaration of independence for workers," Senator Walsh is quoted as having said when reporting the bill in the Senate.

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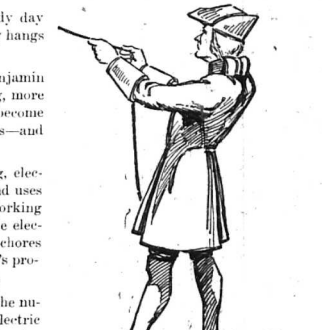
# Ben Franklin Started It!



TO a string and kite one windy day
he attached a key and thereby hangs
our tale.

For the same power that Benjamin Franklin discovered in lightning, more than a century ago, has today become the bearer of mankind's burdens—and "woman-kind's" too.

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**Central Maine Power Co.**

**Cumberland County Power and Light Co.**

# PORTLAND

## AGREEMENT WITH EVANGELINE SHOE CO. INCLUDES UNION SHOP AND USE OF BOOT & SHOE WORKERS' UNION STAMP

### Good Work on Part of Organizers and Workers Results in Establishing Union Shoe Factory in Portland—Members Hold Celebration in Honor of Those Who Made Possible the Establishment of New Conditions in Local Industry.

That which has been accomplished as the result of six months' efforts in organization work among workers employed by the Evangeline Shoe Co., is looked upon here as amazing, and goes to show what could be done by other crafts whose conditions are as bad, if not worse, than those which prevailed in this industry.

Six months ago, a committee of employes of the Evangeline factory, led by Alphonse Corbin, sought assistance of the Central Labor Union to form an organization. President Edward H. Sylvester corresponded with Pres. John J. Mara of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union, asking him to assign an organizer here, and a few days later there appeared on the scene one who, although inexperienced as an organizer, possessed aggressiveness and determination, and through whose efforts all the employes were organized into a local union affiliated with the B. & S. W. I. U.

This man was Joseph Lacouture, who was taken from his bench and told by President Mara to do what he could, as just at that time there was no regular organizer available.

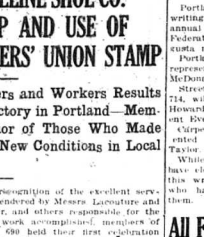
Mr. Lacouture's success is best evidenced by the fact that after a few months' work the Evangeline factory is not only operating under a closed shop contract but has an agreement with the international union to use the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp.

There was much difficulty experienced before the task which confronted Mr. Lacouture was finally accomplished. The former management objected strenuously to the plant being unionized. They threatened to close the factory and leave the city. The State Board of Arbitration was called in and there was a respite of 20 days. A Federal poll was taken to determine the wishes of the employes, who voted by a large majority to be represented in the proceedings by a bona fide trade union.

Local daily newspapers aggravated the situation by making it appear that the company was persistent in its decision to leave the city if the workers carried out their intention to join a bona fide trade union. Great scareheads appeared over their stories, apparently for the purpose of scaring the workers into letting up on their efforts to organize.

But Special Organizer Lacouture, who had the strong and loyal backing of all the workers, hung on tenaciously, and although not able to be present when the agreement was signed for a union shop, and for the use of the Union Stamp by the company, because of illness, he has the satisfaction of knowing that his efforts were eminently successful.

During his absence, advice and counsel in the negotiations were carried on by H. G. Baxter, a former Portland shoe worker, but at present employed in Boston.



ALPHONSE CORBIN
Pioneer in Activities Started to Organize Local Union of Boot and Shoe Workers

In recognition of the excellent services rendered by Messrs. Lacouture and Baxter, and others responsible for the good work accomplished, members of Local 690 held their first celebration since the local union [illegible] formed, and dedicated this in honor of those who worked so faithfully and devotedly in their behalf. The occasion, which was held in the union's headquarters at 453 Congress street, was largely attended, and the union entertained as guests the officers of the Central Labor Union and others who joined in the festivities.

Brother Alphone Corbin shared honors with Organizers Lacouture and Baxter at the celebration. He has done more than his share in establishing an honest-to-God union for the shoe workers of Portland. He is a willing worker for the cause, and aside from his activities in Local 690, he is an enthusiastic worker in the Central Labor Union, being a member of the Executive Board and a member of the Board of Trustees.

Local 690 has already affiliated with the Portland Central Labor Union and is planning to become part of the Maine State Federation of Labor. Officers and members are pretty well pleased with their success, and are planning to give assistance to other groups of shoe workers who desire to become organized.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## CLU Names Commitee to Make Preparations to Celebrate Labor Day

Portland Central Labor Union and affiliated local unions will celebrate Labor Day this year, as has been customary since the organization was instituted.

The manner in which the day is to be observed is in the hands of a committee of officers, with President Philip Plaue as chairman, who so successfully made preparations for the two large gatherings held under the auspices of the Central Labor Union in Portland and Westbrook on May 13 and 14.

The question of holding a parade and field day sports, as was the custom for many years prior to the World War, at which time these were temporarily discontinued because of the number of young men who went to the front, while given some consideration by the committee, will likely be deferred again this year, and the celebration confined to either a dance and entertainment similar to that carried out last year.

Announcement regarding the program outlined by the committee for the observance of Labor Day will be made in the next issue of The Labor News.

## Stevens Out For Tariff to Protect Newsprint Industry

That the future prosperity of the State of Maine is greatly dependent on the success of its newsprint and pulp industries, and that if nominated and elected he would work unceasingly to improve conditions which are detrimental to the interests of thousands of workers, farmers and land-owners, Clinton C. Stevens, of Bangor, candidate for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator, made a strong appeal for support at an open meeting held in Portland City Hall last Friday evening.

Mr. Stevens also advocated a tax on intangibles, declaring that it is better to tax the intangibles of persons with wealth than to tax the necessities of the public.

Other speakers were F. Harold Dubord of Waterville, and Paul C. Thurston of Bethel, also candidates for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator, and Simeon Hamlin of South Portland, candidate for Congress.

All the speakers referred to President Roosevelt's administration as having been most successful in getting the country out of the slough of depression, and spoke in high praise of the NRA, the Banking Act, the Home Owners Loan Corporation and other measures, referring to these as policies adopted for the benefit of the great masses of people.

## On to Augusta to Attend State Branch A. F. of L., Convention

Portland unions which, up to this writing, have elected delegates to the annual convention of the Maine State Federation of Labor, to be held in Augusta next week, are:

Portland Central Labor Union, to be represented by Secretary Frank C. McDonald.

Street Railway Employes Division 714, will be represented by President Howard C. Woodside and Correspondent Everett Smith.

Carpenters' Local 517 will be represented by Business Agent Charles N. Taylor.

While it is understood other locals have elected delegates, information at this writing was unobtainable as to who had been chosen to represent them.

## All For-Hire Truck Operators Must Register On or Before June 15

June 15 is the dead-line on or before which date all for-hire truck operators in Maine must register their vehicles. Failure to do so will subject the delinquents to severe penalties. This is following out the requirements of the State Code Authority for the general trucking industry.

While at first glance this would seem to impose a hardship on owners of trucks, the purpose of the law is remedial in character. The registration fees will be used to defray the expense of the administration of the law. The information obtained will be of prime importance in furnishing reliable data as to the volume and general extent of trucking operations and related effects on the railroad and other transportation industries. The elimination of unreliable, and dissolution of irresponsible truckers leaves a trail of financial liability behind it as aimed at.

The labor division of the code provides for a 48-hour week with minimum wages for drivers at from 35 to 50 cents per hour, according to specific existing conditions. Exhaustive and steady truck drivers have constituted a serious menace on the highways by reason of their being in motion at the steering wheel for inhumanly long periods. The correction of this abuse will be a great advance in highway safety measures aside from its obvious economic necessity.

## Labor Commissioner Beals is Speaker at C. L. U. Meeting

Labor Commissioner Charles O. Beals gave an interesting talk at the May 16th meeting of the Central Labor Union, during which he outlined details concerning the State Labor Department, with which he has been connected for nearly 20 years.

After giving a short history of the Department since he became part of it first as a deputy commissioner, and later as successor to Commissioner Roscoe Eddy, after the latter's death, Mr. Beals became reminiscent concerning his connection with the Labor movement, while he was president of the Maine State Federation of Labor.

He referred to the numerous changes which have taken place in the Department since he first was appointed as Deputy, stating that as the result of cooperation between officials of the State Branch and Central body, he had been able to secure a goodly number of laws which proved beneficial to the working people.

Mr. Beals said there are possibilities for further improvement, but that this depends materially on the strength of the Labor movement, and the manner in which its affairs are conducted. He expressed the belief that the rank and file of legislators are fair and reasonable toward Labor, and that legislation sought, if backed by a strong organization and brought forcibly to their attention, should be given favorable consideration. Any doubt as to the passage of what is considered reasonable remedial legislation.

"But, we must remember," he said, "that legislators, for the most part, are keen and must be shown' before taking definite action on certain matters. Therefore, it is most important that all matters brought before the Legislature be carefully considered and presented in a manner that no doubt will be left in the minds of anyone but that such legislation is needed, and if enacted will redound to the best interests of all concerned.

A. J. Crawford, organizer for the Sheet Metal Workers' International Union, delivered an excellent talk on general organization work, during which he stressed the importance of forming a Council among the building trades locally affiliated with the Central Labor Union.

The speaker spoke highly regarding the meetings held under the auspices of the Central Labor Union in Westbrook and Portland on May 13th and 14th, at which he was present as one of the speakers, and felt confident that a continuation of these activities will mean much to the future of organized Labor.

## Old Age Pensions Win Favor of Senate Body

Washington, D. C., June 10 (AFL).—The Senate Committee on the District of Columbia made a favorable report on old-age pension bill for the Nation's capital.

The measure would provide a maximum allowance of $35 a month for each needy person 65 years of age or over who had been a District resident for at least 10 years.

A somewhat similar bill is pending before the House, bearing the approval of its District Committee, but house action on the measure has been persistently blocked by Rep. Blanton (D., Texas), whose home State has no such system of security for its aged needy.

**Look over your last receipt and see if it isn't time to renew your subscription to The Labor News. Do this TODAY, please!**

## MUST BELONG TO UNION TO SECURE MEMBERSHIP IN SOCIALIST PARTY, IS NEW DECLARATION OF PARTY PRINCIPLES

### Annual Convention Makes This Obligatory on All Applicants Eligible to Affiliate With Bona Fide Trade Unions —Powers Hapgood Re-elected Member of National Executive Committee—100 Delegates Attend Torchlight Parade in Toledo.

Worcester, Massachusetts, June 10. In the future, if persons employed on a craft to which they are eligible for union membership, make application for membership in the Socialist Party, they cannot become affiliated with any local branch unless they are members of a bona fide trade union.

This, according to Powers Hapgood, a member of the executive committee of the National Socialist Party, was made a part of the Declaration of Principles of the party, at the annual convention held in Detroit on June 2 and 3.

Mr. Hapgood, who attended the convention as a delegate from Indiana, having been elected from that State prior to his going to Milwaukee years ago, said more than 150 delegates were in attendance and that aside from acting upon important resolutions covering the National Recovery Act, the convention was much concerned over present conditions which are causing much unrest among members of the workers, who display intense dissatisfaction over the treatment accorded by employers, who benefited to a great extent by the increased business as the result of the New Deal.

The steel, automobile, textile and other major industries in which considerable trouble is being experienced were discussed at length, and on the last day of the convention it was voted to participate in a torchlight parade staged by the 2,500 employes of the Electric Auto-Lite Company, Toledo.

The parade, which was held in the vicinity of the plant, Mr. Hapgood said, and attended by more than 100 convention delegates, was more than a mile long, and in which more than 20,000 men and women participated. Aside from the gratification of himself and the other delegates, he said, was the fact that an agreement was made for a settlement of the strike on the day following the parade.

Those who took a prominent part in the convention, were Norman Thomas, Milwaukee; Hoan of Milwaukee, James Graham, president of the Montana Federation of Labor; James H. O'Neil, member of the executive board of the Amalgamated Association of Steel, Iron and Tin Workers, who were all re-elected as members of the national committee, and President Leo Krzycki, also re-elected as member of the executive board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, who was re-elected as president.

Mr. Hapgood, who was also re-elected a member of the national committee, made the trip to Detroit by automobile, accompanied by Mrs. Hapgood. They returned on Wednesday evening, and Mr. Hapgood resumed his work here yesterday morning of organizing the Gasoline Station Service Employes local union, after meetings, one of which was held at 10 o'clock yesterday morning at Union Labor Temple, and another on the evening which were well attended, and at which was delivered the charter received from the American Federation of Labor last week.

Ten new members were initiated at yesterday's meetings, and it is expected the new organization will reach the 100 membership mark before the next meeting.

## GREAT CHANGES WHICH HAVE TAKEN PLACE IN RHODE ISLAND STREET RAILWAY SYSTEM DURING PAST FIFTEEN YEARS

### John A. McConnell, Business Agent for Street Carmen's Union, Reviews Happenings Which Occurred Since 1922 When Elimination of Trolleys Began—12 Companies Which Operated Between Pawtucket and Boston at One Time Now All Defunct.

Probably no industry in the country has experienced as many changes as has the street car industry during the past dozen years. Until 1922, when the elimination of street cars began, the entire country was honeycombed with trolley system, and it was then possible to reach nearly every city of any size in the country by trolleys.

This was the opinion expressed by John A. McConnell, Business agent for Providence Street Carmen's Union, while referring to important changes which occurred in the street railway system since 1922, in a recent interview with a representative of The Rhode Island Labor News.

"To give you an idea of these tremendous changes," Mr. McConnell said, "I will mention first the city of Pawtucket, which at one time was the terminal for trolley cars destined for Boston, Worcester and other points. At one time there were 14 companies operating between there and Boston, and this has simmered down to one, namely, the Worcester Street Railway Co., whose lines are for the most part now confined to the city proper.

"As you are aware, the street cars have been completely eliminated from the city of Pawtucket, all having been replaced by either gasoline busses or trackless trolley busses."

And as to how many men had been affected by this elimination of trolley cars outside the Providence district, Mr. McConnell set the number at about 600 who were affected in what was termed the 41-mile triangle, and that many have had been thrown out of employment in Providence proper as the result of changes from trolleys to busses, and the discontinuance of lines which the company classed as being unprofitable.

But Providence, he said, is still regarded as a street car city, and in this category it is gaining among the biggest cities in the country in point of trackage and number of cars in operation.

Referring to the replacement of trolleys by busses, Mr. McConnell said he felt certain the changes have not proven profitable to the operators, and believe they have rendered satisfactory service to the people.

In the first place," he said, "the cost of purchasing and maintaining busses is tremendous, and because of this, companies operating busses have had been going to maintain the service they promised when securing permission from municipalities to make such changes.

Mr. McConnell contends that the trolley car is still the poor man's cheapest and most convenient method of transportation, and that while heads of big trolley systems have not as yet been able to realize this, he feels confident the time is coming when they will be thoroughly convinced that the complete elimination of this system, which some are looking forward to, is a serious mistake.

## UNDESIRABLE CONDITIONS FEARED AS RESULT OF SUSPENSION OF FAIR PRACTICES AND PRICE REGULATIONS

### Journeymen Barbers Particularly Feel Error Was Committed by Code Authorities in Eliminating Their Industry—Send Protest to Washington Against Suspension—Fear General Breakdown.

Much was expected from the code for the barber industry, which it was thought would result in establishing that industry on a fair and equitable basis with others, and news to the effect that this and other service industries had been eliminated from the codes, as these refer to fair practices and price-fixing regulations, was a severe blow, and much disappointment is felt over the impending action.

Speaking for the Mass. Association of Journeymen Barbers, Ernest H. Tosi, of which he is president, said: "We believe code authorities had made a serious blunder. He said the suspension of any code would provide an entering wedge for a general breakdown of code control for business except in larger industries.

When informed regarding the action of the Administration, Mr. Tosi immediately sent a protest against eliminating barber shops from full code industries to General Johnson, and is hopeful that officials of the Journeymen Barbers' Union stationed in Washington may be able to secure reversal of the order.

While it is true that the change does not affect the hours and other working conditions outlined in the code, hopes were entertained that through the cooperation of the Master Barbers' Association, with whom local unions in this State carry on friendly relations, the industry would come into its own in a comparatively short while.

With this change, however, fears are entertained that recalcitrant employers will take advantage of the new situation and will continue to carry on the chiseling practices which from time immemorial have proven a tremendous drawback in stabilizing, and in other ways establishing decent conditions for both fair employers and their employes.

Officials of the Mass. Association and local unions, while disappointed over the turn of things, are not giving up the fight, and if unable to secure a change, are determined to carry on the battle for the observance of those conditions which include hours during which shops may remain open, and those concerning the number of hours which journeymen are permitted to work.

Who is responsible for the pressure brought upon the NRA administrators to suspend service codes, is not known, but it is surmised influence brought by large oil, automobile and tire concerns had considerable to do with it.

## St. Railway Men Lose Official by Death

Detroit, Mich., June 6 (ILNS).—R. L. Reeves, secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes and Motor Coach Operators, and editor of the organization's official journal, The Motorman, Conductor and Motor Coach Operator, died here on June 4. The funeral was held at Royal Oak, Mich.

## "Joe" Dallas Now Selling Linotypes in New England

Joseph J. Dallas, formerly New England organizer for the International Typographical Union, and well known to Worcester printers, it was announ-

JOSEPH J. DALLAS

ced during the week, has joined the selling staff of the Mergenthaler Linotype Co.

Since relinquishing his activities as an official of the Boston Typographical Union and the I. T. U., Mr. Dallas has been engaged in various occupations, much of his time having been given to organizing Craftsmen's Clubs in Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut, and he has served on commissions and committees representing various branches of printing on legislative and educational matters, trade practices and other matters affecting the industry, as a district representative of the International Association of Printing Housecraftsmen. He also served as General Manager of the Boston Graphic Arts Exposition.

Mr. Dallas' many friends here extend to him their best wishes for success in his new field of endeavor.

**It will be greatly appreciated if, when making purchases from our advertisers, you will please mention The Labor News.**

## Portland Moving Picture Operators Enjoy Annual Outing

Moving Picture Operators' Local 458 of Portland, recently enjoyed a fine outing, including a program of sports and general good fun, following a big dinner.

President Bragdon received a card last week from Brother Waldron, who is Local 458's delegate to the convention of the International Alliance, now in session in Louisville, Kentucky.

It is expected that at the first meeting following the return of Brother Waldron, members will enjoy hearing a complete report of the proceedings of the convention, and also details regarding the conference of New England delegates, held last week, aside from the general convention.

Matters of importance concerning the industry in Maine and all other New England States, were scheduled for discussion at this conference, and this information will be contained in a report to be submitted by Mr. Waldron to members of Local 458.

## Washington Carpenters District Council Joins Bldg. Trades Council

Word was received by officials of the Portland Carpenters' Local 517 during the week that the Washington, D. C., District Council had become affiliated with the Building Trades Council there.

Union carpenters in the District of Columbia, on strike for a six-hour day and a wage increase, were admitted to the District Building Trades Council. This strengthens both the carpenters and the council in the labor field, as it combines in the council all the 20 crafts associated with the building industry in the Capital.

The influence of the council recently was thrown behind the carpenters, in one particular even before affiliations, when the council agreed to pull all union men off any jobs where contractors tried to use strikebreakers in place of the carpenters.

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# WATERVILLE

## UNITED TEXTILE WORKERS ADD WATERVILLE MAN TO UNION'S REGULAR STAFF OF ORGANIZERS IN THE STATE OF MAINE

### Strong Desire Entertained by Joseph Poirier to Devote His Time to Organizing Work, is Realized Through Recent Appointment to That Position—Has Been Active Worker in Carpenters' Union for Many Years.

Joseph Poirier, as not a textile worker, but he is a strong union man, and one who as the result of many years of intensive study of trade union problems, is especially well fitted to speak on this most important subject.

For the past year, or since adoption of the National Recovery Act, Mr. Poirier has been especially active and rendered much assistance in the organization of new locals of Textile Workers. His knowledge of the French language, which is of considerable importance in doing organizing work among French-speaking people, is excellent and he is also recognized as an authority on the English language as well.

With these special qualifications, and the great amount of interest which he has manifested in the Labor movement, this applying especially to the textile industry, Mr. Poirier was recently chosen by the executive board of the United Textile Workers to represent that union as an organizer in the district, which includes Lewiston and all mill centers north to Biddeford, with occasional visits to the Augusta and Portland districts.

Brother Poirier, who is a carpenter by trade, and for many years active in Waterville Carpenters' Local 345, is 46 years old. Your correspondent has known him for many years, and is aware of the numerous sacrifices he has made through the loss of much employment because he was always persistent in his refusal to work under the scale established by Local 345.

When he received his appointment recently, Mr. Poirier expressed much pleasure, and to a few friends a few days ago said: "After spending my evenings in assisting State Branch officials in their organizing work, I went home and dreamed that some day I might be in a position where I could devote my entire time to organizing work. I admire the work greatly, and feel confident that with the experience I have gained during the past year, and the knowledge I have concerning the trade union movement, which was acquired during years of intensive study, that I will make good in my new job.

"It is my belief there are great possibilities for this kind of work in the State of Maine, and you can rest assured I am going to do all in my power to demonstrate this to those who selected me as their representative here."

That dreams come true, is evident in Mr. Poirier's case, and who, in his new position, it is certain, will play a big part in the organized Labor movement in his efforts to educate the great masses of workers in the most important ethics of our movement.

Officials of the Maine State Federation of Labor are greatly pleased over Mr. Poirier's appointment, and join in extending to him their best wishes for a most successful career.

## Oakland Novelty Wkrs. Organized Into Federal Union Local 19,550

A new Federal Union, No. 19,550, composed of Novelty Mill Workers employed in Oakland, has just been formed by President Daggett and Secretary Burgess of the state branch.

The workers are displaying great enthusiasm and are determined to make their local organization one hundred per cent effective. Things have started off with a bang and present indications are that their efforts are going to prove successful.

The officers elected at a meeting following acceptance of the charter, are as follows: President, Robert Brann; vice president, Dana Hewett; financial secretary, James Sturtevant; recording secretary, Charles Dosier; treasurer, Grace Nourse; guardian, John Bickford; guide, Harold Buzzell.

The new local union holds meetings every Thursday night at the American Legion Home on Church street, in Oakland.

## TEXTILE WORKERS' OFFICIALS PLEAD WITH CONNERY FOR QUICK ACTION BY CONGRESS ON WAGNER-CONNERY 30-HOUR BILL

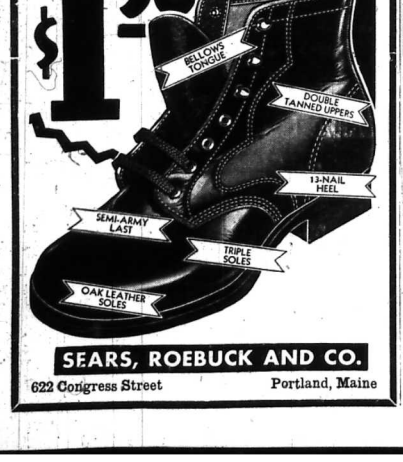
In a direct appeal by official communication to Representative William L. Connery, Jr., chairman of the House Labor Committee at Washington, the United Textile Workers of America ask for early consideration of the 30-hour week bill now pending in Congress.

Thomas F. McMahon and James Starr, president and secretary, respectively, of the U. T. W., particularly object to a forcing down of wages and the reported intention of the industry to largely curtail manufacturing upon the adjournment of Congress.

The communication states that there is no protection for wages in the higher brackets, and that if the licensing feature of the National Recovery Act is permitted to expire the workers will be subjected to further oppression.

Continuing, the plea states that employment in the textile industry is at a lower point today than it ever has been since the codes became operative and that unemployment is constantly increasing. Attention is called to the present and further pending curtailment in the silk, woolen and worsted industry, thus further aggravating the situation.

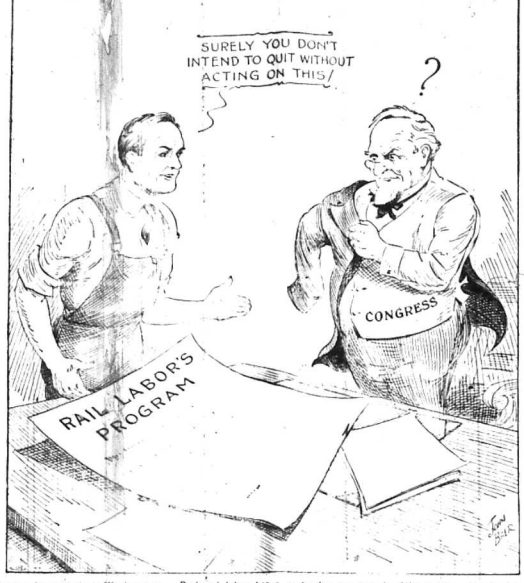
Demanding an opportunity to be heard on the case at issue, the Textile Workers' Union officials declare that if the Wagner Connery 30-hr equalize bargaining power on the part of labor is not passed at this session of Congress, labor troubles will undoubtedly ensue. Especially is it contended that Congress should adjourn without taking some favorable action on the 30-hour week bill unless the employers' associations agree not to curtail operations in this industry.



## No Time to Run Out!

Drawn for LABOR by John M. Baer




June is a hot month in Washington, and this is one of the main reasons why Congress is in haste to adjourn and seek cooler localities. In the meantime, the program of railroad labor legislation bids fair to be sidetracked for this session. This should not be so.

Railroad labor has a particular interest in the passage of the Eastman bill, on which it is solidly united. This measure definitely outlaws company controlled unions and yellow dog contracts. It also provides penalties for railroad companies which seek to evade its provisions and sets up a National Adjustment Board for the handling of grievances. With all, it is a most salutary measure for forestalling or settling labor troubles on railroads in general. Congress will do well to pass this legislation before adjournment. It means one more step in constructive economic recovery.

## Textile Workers Now Have Research Dept.; Gorman in Charge

Officials of the United Textile Workers of America announced during the week the establishment of a research department at the union's headquarters, 605 Bible House, New York City, with Vice President Frank J. Gorman of Providence in charge.

FRANK J. GORMAN

This new development in the U. T. W. was made necessary by the rapid growth of the organization's membership during the past year, which calls for specialized work in attending to the many details incumbent upon the executive council, and also because of the various NRA codes established for the different departments in the industry.

Mr. Gorman, who for several years has been in charge of the New England territory, with headquarters at 23 Broad street, Pawtucket, is especially well equipped with knowledge and experience to carry on the work of his new office, and practically all of his time from now on will be spent at the New York headquarters in directing the work of the organization's new department.

## WOODLAND

## C. L. U. and Paper Mkrs. To Be Represented at State Br. Convention

Up to this writing, it has been announced that Woodland will be represented by the Central Labor Union and the two Paper Makers' locals at the annual convention of the Maine State Federation of Labor, to be held in Augusta next week.

The Central Labor Union will be represented by Delegate Frank D. Johnson, who was elected at the last regular meeting.

Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers' Local 27 will be represented by James A. Poole.

Paper Makers' Local 146 will be represented by Clarence R. Murphy.

Other affiliated locals, these including Carpenters' 2406, Electrical Workers' 1057, Stationary Firemen's 220 and Machinists' 1109 had not as yet taken action at this writing, but it is thought some of these locals make votes to send delegates.

This year's State Branch convention is considered one of great importance to the Labor movement of this State, and in discussing the various resolutions scheduled for action, delegates present at the C. L. U. meeting expressed the hope that Woodland would be represented by every local union in the town.

## WAS WIRT DINNER PLANNED BY UNITED STATES STEEL OR MOSCOW? MYSTERIOUS INCIDENT PUZZLES MANY

### Recent Disclosures Connect Alice Barrows, Hostess at the Famous Virginia Dinner Party and Employe of U. S. Bureau of Education, With Dual Purpose—Collaborates With Wirt in Obnoxious Work Study Play School Plan.

By JOSEPH A. WISE

Chicago, June 10 (ILNS). Dr. William A. Wirt, Gary (Ind.) school superintendent, placed himself in a paradoxical position when he buried his remarks recently that Communists were "boring from within" the NRA. Dr. Wirt, himself, has been "boring from within" a federal department for years in his efforts to foist a quack educational system upon the people of the United States.

I have before me a very peculiar document that came out of Dr. Wirt's office at Gary. The heading reads as follows: "United States Department of the Interior, Office of Education. Cities Having One or More Schools on the Work Study Play or Platoon Plan. Compiled by Alice Barrows, Specialist in School Buildings, Offices of Education, and H. D. Cass, Superintendent of Schools, Hyrah, Ohio. No. ... States, 31. No. ... of Cities, 218." Above the heading is a line reading, "Revised Feb. 1934."

In red ink is stamped at the top the following description: "Distributed by the National Association for the Study of the Platoon or Work-Study-Play School (organization, Official Roosevelt School, Gary, Ind."

### Towns Using Plan Named

Below the heading and occupying a little more than five pages, letter-head size, are named the 40 States and 218 cities which it is claimed are using the Gary platoon school plan.

Together with the names of the superintendents, Toronto and Vancouver, Canada, and Tokio, Japan, are included.

The Alice Barrows who is named as having compiled the list and lent her official position to the promotion of a school plan which has been denounced in most vigorous terms by some of the foremost educators of the United States, is the same Alice Barrows who attended the famous Virginia dinner party—if I remember correctly, she was the hostess—and later denied, before the Bulwinkle Committee, the allegations made by Dr. Wirt in his sensational Communist plot charges.

### Mystery in Dinner Party

That Virginia dinner party was a strange affair. Why was it held? What was its object? One of the guests was Dr. Wirt, a semi-official representative of the United States Steel Corporation. Another guest was Lawrence Todd, a semi-official representative of the Third International and the Russian Soviet Government. The dinner was arranged by Dr. Wirt's confidential Washington agent, Alice Barrows. The dinner was held across the Potomac from Washington, where privacy could be had.

Did U. S. Steel want something? did Russia want something? And was there been a quarrel going on behind the scenes about that something? Who knows?

## LABOR ADVISORY BOARD DECLARES REPORT SUBMITTED BY DARROW REVIEW BOARD EXTREMELY UNFAIR

### Refers to Report as Having Rendered Dis-Service to Nation in Time of Great Economic Stress—Suggest Review Board Should Be Immediately Terminated by Executive Order.

Washington, D. C., June 10 (ILNS). The NRA Labor Advisory Board issued the following statement which, it was emphasized by John L. Lewis, a member and president of the United Mine Workers of America, was unanimously approved by the Board.

"The Labor Advisory Board of the National Industry Recovery Administration deems it especially unfortunate that the National Recovery Review Board, of which Mr. Clarence Darrow is chairman, completed its investigations and arrived at the conclusions set forth in its recent report, without any consultation with the representatives of the organized workers of the country.

"Accredited representatives of Labor were not invited to testify before the National Recovery Review Board on any of the subjects upon which the Board rendered judgment.

"Obviously, the Darrow Board has secured its information regarding specific codes from the rag-tag and bob-tail elements of industry. Irresponsible malcontents, sweatshop employers and business interests which had lost special privileges found the latchstring out and a warm welcome awaiting them before the National Review Board.

"Representatives of the organized workers were not invited to the Darrow feast and approved codes of fair competition were savagely attacked without any member of the Darrow Board stopping to inquire from any authoritative source the effect of such attacks upon the economic well-being of the Nation's wage-earners.

"The Darrow report sought to idealize and glorify the interests of the small business man and the consumer. Obviously, the small business man profits more under a condition of a high price return for his merchandise. It is equally obvious that the consumer of such merchandise is better pleased and feels better protected under a condition of low prices. The Darrow Board should decide which of these groups it elects to serve. Certainly, it cannot ride horses going in opposite directions.

"The Darrow report has rendered a disservice to the Nation and its citizens in a time of great economic stress. It has pandered to the worst elements in our political life. If certain of its members are not conscious of these facts, they are victims of arch stupidity and have forfeited their right to continue to function as a Government agency.

"The members of the Labor Advisory Board, conscious of the obligations of their position, unhesitatingly state that the National Recovery Review Board should have its unhappy existence promptly terminated by Executive Order of the President."

# LEWISTON

## CARPENTERS LOOK FOR HARMONY WITH FORMATION OF CONTRACTORS' LEAGUE, SAID TO BE NOW IN THE MAKING

A joint meeting recently held here between members of Carpenters and Joiners' Local 619 and the contractors of Lewiston and Auburn, as reported by officials of Local 619 as having been productive of good results.

For some time past, representatives of both the employers and employes have thought such a meeting would greatly assist in ironing out difficulties which had been creeping into the industry, and desirous of doing something looking to the stabilization of the craft following several years of turmoil caused by the depression, it was finally decided to meet and talk things over.

The meeting was well attended, and all present who had anything to offer were given full opportunity to express their views. Matters brought up referred to the general state of trade, unfair practices by unscrupulous contractors, wages, hours and general working conditions, improved methods for the protection of workmen, and other subjects materially affecting the industry.

Much interest was manifested by all present, and those who participated in the discussions were sincere, and all evinced a desire to accomplish something that would result in bringing about conditions that would prove beneficial to all concerned.

The building construction code was discussed from all angles, and while dissatisfaction was expressed over some of the clauses, as a general proposition it was considered acceptable, and the opinion expressed was that if consistently carried out, it could be made effective as a means for stabilizing the industry.

President Robert E. Daggett, of the Maine State Federation of Labor, and a member of Waterville Carpenters' Local 345, who has made a special study of the Construction Code, when called upon to interpret certain clauses, did so in an admirable manner, and was highly complimented for his remarks, which proved most helpful as well as instructive.

It is thought the meeting will result in the formation of an organization made up of all the principal contractors in Lewiston and Auburn, and that this will bring about harmony and cooperation in future relations between the contractors and workers employed in the building industry.

# BIDDEFORD

## Mass Meeting Brings Out Large Number of Textile Workers

Biddeford was the scene of a large and enthusiastic gathering of textile workers recently, which caused oldtimers in the industry to recall incidents of former days, when organizations of labor were an important factor in the community.

As told by several who, many years ago, were prominently identified with the then existing local unions, "Those were the good old days, and it's a pity the workers didn't have the foresight to continue their activities along trade union lines. If they only knew it, they are in a large part responsible for the conditions which prevailed during the past five years, and which is making it so difficult at present to improve things.

"Had the textile workers of this town maintained a strong union," it was said, "while it might have been necessary to take a slight cut in wages as other organized trades did during the business depression, but not such drastic cuts as were imposed in our industry."

Referring to these reductions, it was said these amounted to 30 and 60 per cent in some cases, not counting the increased "stretch-out load" which manufacturers caused to be added during that time.

"It's my most earnest desire," said one of the group, "that mill operatives who are now seeing the advantage of re-organizing themselves into trade unions mean business this time, and that even though conditions may vary in the industry, every possible effort will be made to keep their organizations in the forefront of activity."

Present at the meeting, and who made stirring addresses, were Organizer Bernard A. Riviere and Joseph Poirier, of the United Textile Workers of America, and President Robert E. Daggett, Vice President Frank C. McDonald and Secretary Clarence R. Burgess of the Maine State Federation of Labor.

Mrs. Daggett, wife of President Daggett, who, since the present organizing campaign started a year ago, has been an active participant in this work conducted among the women workers, spoke briefly. She had attended a meeting of Sanford Local 2154 earlier in the evening, which she reported to be "coming strong." She said the Sanford women are taking a prominent part in the affairs of the local and that their spirit on the part of the women prevails in all textile centers that have been organized and chartered with the U. T. W. of A.

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# BAKERY CODE APPROVED; LABOR RULES SUBJECT TO CHANGE AFTER STUDY

Washington, D. C., June 6 (ILNS).—Twenty-five thousand bakeries, representing almost every community in the country, will come under the code Blue Eagle on June 18, according to terms of the code for the billion-dollar bakery industry, just signed by President Roosevelt.

The code contains a provision that an investigation of the operation and effect of the labor provisions shall be made by the code authority within 90 days, after which the provisions will be subject to such modifications as the President may find necessary.

Official announcement by the NRA said the 90-day provision was inserted at the insistence of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America because of dissatisfaction with the labor provisions, especially the 48-hour week provisions for the hand-craft division of the industry. The weekly hours for the mechanized plants were reduced to 40. Dissatisfaction with exemptions to the hour provisions was registered also, especially the clause which reads "that on any shift or processing department there shall be not more than one (1) executive for every eight employes or fraction thereof." The "fraction" is held by the union to be nullification of re-employment possibilities in a large group, especially of unionized men.

**48-Hour Maximum Set**

Maximum hours of employes permitted under the code are 40 per week in mechanized bakeries and 48 in handcraft shops. Commission salesmen, including house-to-house and route delivery salesmen, are exempt from any limitation on work hours, as are "executives," solicitors and professional persons" who receive $35 per week in cities over 100,000 population and $30 elsewhere.

Minimum wages are graded according to population of city and occupation. For clerical employes the lowest wage permissible is $11 a week in cities under 225,000; $15 in cities between 250,000 and 500,000, and $16 in larger places. Salesmen are guaranteed, $18, $20 or $22 a week, depending on population; other employes will receive at least 40 cents per hour, except that icers, wrappers and cleaners will receive at least not less than 32 cents an hour. In the South minimum wages may be $1 a week or five cents an hour lower.

Wages above the minimum are protected against reduction and hourly rates must be increased. The code provides' "No employe whose normal full-time weekly wages averaged over the four weeks ending June 16, 1933, are as a result of the adoption of this code reduced by 16 2-3 per cent or less shall have his or her full-time weekly earnings reduced; and any employe whose said normal full-time weekly hours are so reduced by more than 16 2-3 per cent shall have his or her hourly rate of pay increased by at least 20 per cent." This provision does not apply to those making $35 a week or more; for such workers the code demands an "equitable adjustment" of rates.

**Cannot Praise Code, Union Says**

Following the signing of the code, representatives of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union issued a statement which said:

"The Union tried desperately to induce the industry to accept a code more in harmony with NRA aims. It presented an enormous mass of evidence and contends that this evidence has not been met by counter-proof. But finally the Union withdrew objection to approval of the code, on condition that provision be written into it for review at the end of ninety days. The code contains such a provision and the Union expects to lend all possible assistance to the end that the industry may prosper under the code, AND REAL RE-EMPLOYMENT MAY BE ESTABLISHED, WHICH THE UNION CONTENDS CANNOT BE ACCOMPLISHED WITH THE LONG HOURS FIXED IN THE CODE.

"Thus the Union enters upon the code experience without prejudice, looking forward now to cooperation in establishment of working hours based upon jointly established evidence, prepared to give its best efforts toward the stability and prosperity of the industry. Code standards are, of course, far behind union standards, which shows the progressive nature of union relations, but the Union regards it as a real measure of progress to have reached the stage where statistics may have their full and proper weight in the fixing of the work-week. The Union enters this period with good will and with every desire to cooperate to the fullest extent."

The position of the Union as thus set forth bears the approval of A. A. Myrup, secretary-treasurer, and his associate executive officers.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

FOR SHERIFF
Cumberland County
A BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
EFFICIENCY WITH ECONOMY
JUSTICE WITH KINDNESS

Your Support Will Be Appreciated
Arthur W. Jordan
Republican Primary
Monday, June 18, 1934

## Vacations Can't Be Exchanged for Overtime, NRA Ruling

Washington, D. C., June 6 (ILNS).—Permission to trade summer vacations for longer hours in a peak season has been denied A. C. Mayberg & Co., Chicago, thus setting a precedent by NRA in this matter. The firm asked for an exemption from the hours provision of the schedule on the ground it desired to work its employes 45 hours, instead of the allowable 40 hours, from September 15 to December 31, and in return would agree to give two weeks' vacation with pay sometime during the summer. Divisions of the NRA to which the matter was referred made adverse reports.

The concensus of adverse reports was that granting the application would be an injustice to both employes and competitors. The company had stated that employes hired after September 1 or who for any reason did not have time off with full pay in summer, would be paid overtime at the regular rate for time-and-a-half of 40 in the fall months up to five hours per week for such overtime. The NRA divisions examining the proposal were unable to understand how an empidye who received $0 hours off in the summer would be gaining anything when required to make up that time during the fall at regular rates of pay. The second objection was that the proposal was unfair to employes who are paid at regular weekly rates when competitors are required to pay overtime starting with 40 hours a week.

**60-Hour Week Fixed for Cannery Workers**

A 60-hour base week for canning seasonal products, with a 10-hour day and provision for overtime are prescribed for canning industry employes in the code, signed by President Roosevelt. In non-seasona. predpic's canning the base week is 36 hours. Minimum wages run from 22½ cents to the lowest pay area to above 35 cents.

Labor terms of the code were not deemed satisfactory by the administration, so a report by December 1 was required on possibilities of shortening hours and raising minimum wages.

The code includes large factories as well as small country plants. In signing the code the President required that the industry move within ninety days to establish quality standards and proper labeling for the protection of the housewife.

**Rochester Painters Win Wage Increase Strike**

About 300 union painters of Rochester, N. Y., secured a substantial wage increase after a two-day strike. The settlement called for an hourly wage of $1 until July 15, when the NRA code becomes effective and raises wages to $1.05 an hour. The painters had been receiving 90 cents an hour and had asked $1.20.

**14 Silk Mill Managers Chisel NRA Code Wages**

Peter Van Horn, chairman of the Silk Textile Code Authority, announced, as a partial result of the work of the enforcement of the code during the month of May, that 14 different silk mills had been forced to reimburse employees following investigation of complaints in which it was discovered by careful examination of the mills' records, that they had not made full payment to the employes as provided by the code.

**Eight Blue Eagles Withdrawn**

Blue Eagles have been withdrawn from eight more firms by the NRA Compliance Division, it was announced last Friday, for alleged code violations. Also these firms will be denied the new code Eagle. The cases are: First American Natural Ferns Co., Inc., New York City.

American Cafe, J. E. Greer, proprietor, Denver, Colo.

Gus Simone, 4404 De Coursey avenue, Covington, Ky.

W. J. Pearson, Gaysville, Vt.

Tom Roberts, Forbes, Mitchell County, North Carolina.

Lee & C. Mayers Co., Inc., New York City.

Jamaica Auction Galleries, Jamaica, L. I.

V. A. Denslow, Greenville, Miss.

**National Labor Board Rules Reinstatement of Birtman Employees**

The National Labor Board today ruled that seven employes of the Birtman Electric Company, Chicago, alleged to have been discriminatorily discharged for their activities, on June 1933, the day after a collective bargaining conference with company officials, should be reinstated to their former positions.

The case was referred to the National Labor Board following failure of the company to comply with the Chrysler Recovery Board's decision directing reinstatement of certain men. The Chrysler Board heard the case on March 23.

## KENTUCKY JUDGE DECLARES NRA HAS NO AUTHORITY TO COMPEL MINE OWNERS TO PAY FIXED WAGES

Louisville, Ky., June 4 (AFL) — Judge Charles I. Dawson, of the Federal District Court, issued a permanent injunction enjoining the Government from prosecuting 18 Kentucky coal operators for refusing to pay their miners wages fixed in the code for the bituminous coal industry.

Claiming that Kentucky coal operators have the constitutional right to pay their employes any wages economic conditions compel them to accept, Judge Dawson eloquently pleaded the Congress of the United States and President Roosevelt for having sought to intervene in local affairs by the enactment of the National Industrial Act and the establishment of the codes of fair competition. He said:

"It is the boldest kind of usurpation forced by the authority and tolerated by the public only because of the bewilderment of the people in the present emergency. Every person at all familiar with the Constitution and our scheme of government under it knows that no such power exists and it its mere assertion would be amusing but its determined exercise is tragic."

Apparently none of the activities of man are acknowledged as beyond its reach. If the existence of such a power in the National Government be admitted, it means the end of constitutional government in this country, under which individual effort and initiative have been fostered and encouraged, and the people generally have enjoyed a degree of liberty of person and property of prosperity unknown to the rest of the world.

"I know of no higher duty of the National courts," he said, "the judges of which are sworn to support and defend the Constitution of the United States, than to strike down such unwarranted invasion of the reserved powers of the States and the rights of the people."

**Regulations Covering Use of Labels Under Codes**

After June 15, the use and distribution of NRA labels will be governed by regulations prescribed by National Recovery Administrator, Johnson, it was announced today. These regulations make it clear that the right to withdraw or withhold labels is vested solely in the National Recovery Administration but code authorities may upon sufficient evidence and after due hearings have been held, temporarily suspend the issuance of the insignia. It is provided that in the event such action is taken the facts must be reported immediately to the NRA.

**Street Railway Union Wins in Election for Collective Bargaining**

The National Labor Board last Friday heard the dispute between the management of the Twin City Rapid Transit Company, Minneapolis-St. Paul, and the employes of the company, involving the question of whether the majority chosen at a Labor Board election held March 24 can bargain for all the employes of the company.

It was stated that the case was referred to the National Labor Board by the Minneapolis Regional Labor Board upon joint request of both parties.

The result of the election was 1,287 for the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes and 1,074 votes for the Employes' Association, with 75 votes contested.

The company is operating under the Transit code but is not engaged in interstate business.

**Code Authority Urges Wage Rise, Hours Cut**

Shorter working hours and increased wages have been proposed by the Code Authority of the Millinery Industry—the first of the large coded industries so far, through its self-governing body, that its maximum work hours be reduced and its wage scale increased.

Wage increases averaging 10 per cent more than the present Code scales are proposed in the Code Authority's At the same time, it proposed to reduce maximum work hours from 37½ to 35 hours per week. The proposed amendments re write the entire Code of the Millinery Industry, which was approved December 15, 1933, to be effective until May 15, 1934. By a later Executive order, it was extended to June 15, 1934.

**Buffalo Judge Rules Against Pay Chisler**

Buffalo, N. Y., June 4 (AFL) — A State court decision upholding the N. R. A. was handed down by City Judge Fahey, Acting, when he ruled that an NRA code signed by an employer is tantamount to a contract.

The ruling came in the case of Miss Doris Wallace, 17, who brought suit against the Hyman-Rose Tobacco Co. for $230.70, which she claimed was due her under the NRA code.

Miss Wallace testified that she worked 52½ hours per week from August 20 to March 4, a period of $17 a week or $9.62½ less than she was doing business under the Blue Eagle.

The blanket code for cigar stores provided for a 40-hour week and a $15 minimum weekly wage for employes.

## Shoe Workers' Organizer Refers to Goodwin as Racketeer

Worcester, Massachusetts, June 11.—George Douglas special organizer for the Boot & Shoe Workers' International Union, in making a special plea for assisting his organization in its present fight to regain its former standing in the Brockton district, where a good, ly portion of its former 9,000 members employed in what is called the North Shore district, took a whack at Frank A. Goodwin, whom he referred to as a "racketeer," at last Wednesday night's meeting of the Central Labor Union.

Mr. Douglas called attention to the contemptible manner in which Goodwin went about his work in the district in an attempt to put the Shoe Workers' Union out of commission. By this unethical means which Organizer Douglas says Goodwin possesses, he was able to poison the minds of thousands of workers, who were camouflaged into believing that they would fare better in the matter of wages and working conditions if they became affiliated with the "Brotherhood of Shoe and Allied Craftsmen," a dual organization to the Boot & Shoe Workers' International Union, sponsored by Mr. Goodwin and for which he is the paid legal counsel.

The result of his nefarious doings, Mr. Douglas said, is a matter of history. Thirty-five concerns which had contractual relations with the B. & S. W. I. U. had been compelled to break their agreements and deal with the dual union.

Of the 11,000 men formerly affiliated with the Boot & Shoe Workers, Mr. Douglas said, not more than 3,500 are with the dual union, and instead of benefiting from increased wages as promised by Goodwin in his campaign, reductions varying from 10 to 25 per cent have been effected.

He said there is much dissatisfaction prevailing among the thousands of workers, many of whom are desirous of re-affiliating with the Boot & Shoe Workers.

Mr. Douglas said that while the union had suffered the loss of 9,000 members in the Brockton district, nearly 50,000 members had been added in other parts of the country, this applying in particular to the Middle West, where he said shoes are manufactured bearing the union stamp. He said a full list of these and other shoes made under union conditions will be furnished Central bodies in a few weeks, and called upon all delegates to urge the members of their respective locals to look for the B. & S. W. stamp when buying shoes.

Inasmuch as Goodwin is a candidate for office at the Fall primaries, C. L. L. delegates assured the organizer that not only will his appeal for support for his union be complied with, but that means will be taken for giving Goodwin a sound thrashing when he comes before the voters as a candidate for Governor.

## A Consistent Worker for Cause of Labor

ERNEST L. FRANK

Aside from his activities as secretary of the Portland Central Labor Union No. 92, Mr. Frank is a regular attendant at meetings of the Portland Central Labor Union, and is now serving that organization as sergeant-at-arms, and as a member on the Executive Board.

Mr. Frank was a member of the general committee in charge of arrangements for the two successful meetings, held in Westbrook and Portland on May 13 and 14, and at the June 8th meeting he was named by President Philip Place as a member of the Labor Day committee.

## Weather, Not Politics, Absorbs Mind of Average American

What with charges of revolution, NRA Codes and Blue Eagle fair practices, it would seem that the American people would be prone to go to the dogs in politics. Isn't everything we do, from trying to get a job to seeking a decent price for the bologney we buy, tied up with government regulations, supervision and control?

But this idea is all wrong, says Dr. Rex B Hersey, Assistant Professor of Industry in the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce at the University of Pennsylvania. Despite all the evidence to the contrary, which seems to show that practically every detail of our lives is tied up with politics, Dr. Hersey concludes, after exhaustive studies, that politics gets us much less excited than the weather. The American worker, he says, spends 70 times as much feeling, thinking and talking about the weather than he does about the political situation. Whereas questions of government and such things arouse only one-tenth of one per cent of his emotional stimulus, the question of whether it will be hot or cold, clear or cloudy, excites his emotions 7 per cent. Of course, the weather is told up with automobile rides and baseball scores, and may be the reason for America's keen interest in it.

Americans, Dr. Hersey reports, find their greatest interest in talking about their work, including the nature of the job, the amount accomplished, plant conditions, treatment by the foreman and relations with fellow workers." All this consumes 34 per cent of their interest. The next absorbing topic to the American worker is his physical condition, including sickness, injuries, etc. That takes up 28 per cent of his interest.

But politics? Nothing doing, says the doctor!

## NRA Declared Constitutional in Georgia Hosiery Case

The National Industrial Recovery Act is constitutional, U. S. District Judge E Martin Underwood ruled this week at Gainesville, Georgia, in a decision constituting an important victory for NRA Code enforcement.

He refused an injunction to the Richmond Hosiery Mills of Rossville, Georgia, one of the largest in that part of the country, in which the concern sought to restrain the U. S. District Attorney from proceeding to ask indictments of the mills by the Federal Grand Jury for violations of the machine-limitation provisions of the Hosiery Code. This is expected to establish a strong precedent for enforcement in similar future cases.

## BREWERY WORKERS VOTE 24,161 TO 170 IN FAVOR OF RETAINING DRIVERS, FIREMEN AND ENGINEERS IN THEIR UNION

**Plan Was Proposed by President Green to Determine Sentiment of Membership as Regards Jurisdictional Claims of Three International Unions, Who Insist Men Employed in Their Crafts Must Affiliate With Their Locals.**

The plan outlined several months ago by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor to the International Union of United Brewery, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, as a basis of settlement of the jurisdictional claims presented by the International Unions of Teamsters and Chauffeurs, the Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers, and the International Union of Operating Engineers, which was to place the proposition before the members of the Brewery Workers through the referendum, was completed during the week, and the result, which was almost unanimous against the plan, and a statement of the officers is confined in the following circular received yesterday:

"By an almost unanimous vote of 24,161 to 170, the members of the United Brewery and Soft Drink Workers, through a referendum just completed, decided to remain in one organization rather than have the membership split up in various craft unions.

"In a letter to Mr. Green, forwarding the result of the ballot, the General Executive Board, over the signature of Joseph Obergfell, Secretary-Treasurer, the Brewery Workers ask the Federation to respect the wishes of the membership as emphatically expressed in the referendum.

"If the result of the referendum vote would have been the reverse," the letter states, "it would have been a mandate to the International Union of United Brewery Workmen to forthwith surrender the men to the respective organizations claiming jurisdiction. We hope that the mandate of the membership will be equally respected by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor."

The letter further reminds the Federation that one of the basic principles of organized labor is the voluntary decision of the workers to the kind of organization they want. The right of self-determination in the labor movement is paramount, the letter points out.

"The Trades Union Movement is founded on the deep-seated principle of voluntary membership and that must —of necessity—be the guiding spirit of the leaders of our labor movement. The American Federation of Labor has always been found in the forefront of the great struggle of the peoples of the world to attain the rights of self-determination.

"The Brewery Workers ask for no privileges but our right to maintain our organization, to protect and advance the economic, social and intellectual interests of our membership."

## ORGANIZED LABOR WAGES VIGOROUS FIGHT AGAINST GRANTING PERMISSION TO USE BLUE EAGLE ON PRISON-MADE GOODS

**Means Nullification of 25 Years' Effort to Protect Free Workers From Baneful Competition, NRA is Told—Order Declared Tremendous Aid to Prison-Made Goods Manufacturers.**

Competition in the open market of prison-made goods with those made by free persons working under fair conditions of hours and wages, is one of the most serious phases of the entire industrial and social structure, Labor is keenly alive to the dangers of this inequitable system and is making vigorous and it is intended, effective protest against the NRA giving Blue Eagle protection to prison-made goods.

A strong official protest has been made by Secretary Frank Morrison, representing President Green of the American Federation of Labor. He was joined by Sol J. Manning, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department of that organization, and Miss Hilma Hultman and Rose Schneiderman of the Labor Advisory Board of the NRA.

Industry was represented by the code authorities of cotton garment, furniture manufacturing, underwear and allied products. The General Federation of Women's Clubs was represented by Miss J. K. Jaffray and Miss Frankel.

The contest arose over an executive certain prison-made goods by the members of a similar industry. This was for the purpose of giving certain plants affected opportunity of complying with a compact of other States, agreeing not to sell such prison-made goods at below cost of free labor manufacture. This, in turn, was followed by the label protection order of the NRA. The result was a vigorous protest on the part of labor.

At a recent hearing in Washington, it was claimed that NRA labels had been issued to a prison, secretly, without divulging the name of the prison, or even permitting the industry to know what the appearance of the label would be.

Secretary Morrison declared that such a practice was a deception on the public and was beyond comprehension. Secretary Manning told of the fight since 1894 against the open sale of prison-made goods. He supported the State-use plan of production. New York State has a $5,000 penalty against false labeling of prison-made articles, it was said.

order staying the ban on the sale of

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

VOTE FOR

RICHARD B. WILKES
OF PORTLAND
(LAST NAME ON THE BALLOT)
FOR
REPRESENTATIVE
to the State Legislature
REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES:
JUNE 18, 1934
FRIEND OF ORGANIZED LABOR
Your Support Will Be Sincerely Appreciated

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT | POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

FRANZ U. BURKETT
of PORTLAND
candidate for STATE SENATOR
in the REPUBLICAN PRIMARY ELECTION — JUNE 18, 1934
He was Assistant County Attorney, 1924-1925.
Member of the House of Representatives, 1929-1931-1933.
Republican Floor Leader in 1931 Session.
Member of Commission to Revise Statutes, 1929-1930.
Member of Commission on Revision of Inheritance Tax Laws, 1931-1932.
Speaker of House of Representatives, 1933 Session.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT | POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

For County Treasurer
ELLIE K. HAWES
OF WESTBROOK—THE PRESENT COUNTY TREASURER
Appointed County Treasurer by Governor and Confirmed by Council
Clerk 10 Years for Her Father—Former County Treasurer Henry H. B. Hawes.
Deputy Treasurer 7 Years for the Late County Treasurer, Harry S. Jordan.
A Record of Trust, Efficiency and Courtesy.
Republican Primary — MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1934
YOUR SUPPORT WILL BE APPRECIATED.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

ERNEST E.
NOBLE
OF PORTLAND
Republican Candidate
FOR
REPRESENTATIVE
to State Legislature
Primaries June 18, 1934
If elected please call on me for any services or information you may desire and if I can reasonably help you it will be my duty and pleasure to do so.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT | POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

VOTE FOR
NUNZI F. NAPOLITANO
Republican Candidate for the
LEGISLATURE from the City of PORTLAND
At the Primaries — JUNE 18, 1934
NATIVE OF PORTLAND — PRACTISING LAW TEN YEARS
A FRIEND OF THE LABORER

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT | POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

VOTE FOR
ALEXANDER A. LAFLEUR
OF PORTLAND — REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR
STATE REPRESENTATIVE
Primaries: JUNE 18, 1934
EVERY WORKINGMAN'S FRIEND

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT | POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

VOTE FOR
CHARLES B. CLARKE
FOR
Cumberland County Commissioner
A BUSINESS MAN FOR A BUSINESS MAN'S JOB!

# WOOLEN AND WORSTED SITUATION WILL BE DISCUSSED ON JUNE 16th

(Continued from Page 1)

tion brought about by unscrupulous manufacturers, the past few years saw the industry deteriorate into what was termed "a deplorable situation," and the cooperation offered by the United Textile Workers' Union, through its 6-point program, wherefrat presented to the manufacturers' committee, was regarded as an important means for correcting existing evils.

At the first conference held in New York, much encouragement was felt that the program would be accepted. At the second conference, however, there was less enthusiasm manifested because a goodly number of manufacturers did not look with favor on the proposition, and according to Department officials, the third conference, held on May 11th, offered little if any encouragement. Hence, the action of the Lawrence meeting, held in May, 12th, to set May 25th as the date on which definite action would be taken to bring about the enforcement of the Department's six point program.

**Restrain Workers From Going on General Strike**

What action will be taken at the Worcester meeting on June 16th is, of course, problematical. Officials of the U. T. W. have done all that is possible to restrain many local unions from going on strike. While conditions have been improved in some sections, in others advantage has been taken of the low minimums in the various codes and where heads of families who are skilled in their work, receive as little as $14 a week.

Stretch-out, speed-up, and other evils which crept into the industry during the past few years, have been further extended to such an extent as to cause desperation among the workers, and only through the greatest possible efforts on the part of U. T. W. officials, who advised patience, was it possible to avoid a general strike.

That the industry faces a serious situation unless action to offset this is taken by the manufacturers, is most evident. The 500 or more delegates who will journey to Worcester on June 16 will come here determined to force action. While they appreciate what the NRA did toward providing a greater number of jobs, they feel that advantage has been taken by many employers to chisel on wages and "increase the machine load," and they are determined to take action that will eliminate these evils.

**Notices Sent to Delegates**

Notices for the Worcester meeting were sent out by Miss Louise Sullivan, secretary of the Department, with headquarters in Willimantic, yesterday, and arrangements, were made by Elliott Mann, of this city, treasurer of the Department, for a hall and to arrange for other details for the Worcester meeting, which will be held at Union Labor Temple on Saturday afternoon, June 16, at 12 o'clock noon.

Delegates who will attend the meeting will come from all textile centers in the New England States. Among those present will be all officers of the Department, these including President William J. Dunlap of Rockville, Conn.; Vice President George Jabor of Waterville, Maine; Secretary Ira J. Dickson, of Allenton, R. I.; Miss Louise Sullivan, assistant secretary, of Willimantic, Conn., and Treasurer Elliott Mann of Worcester.

Vice President Frank J. Gorman and General Organizer Joseph Sylvia, of the United Textile Workers of America, who assisted in the formation of the Department, and who were also present at the New York conferences with representatives of the American Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers' Association, will also be present at the meeting.

Because of the importance of the meeting, efforts will be made to secure the presence of President Thomas F. McMahon of the U. T. W., although this is doubtful because of his duties in Washington in connection with textile codes.

# ROSTER OF ORGANIZATIONS

AFFILIATED WITH THE

## MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

| Organization | Secretary | Address |
|---|---|---|
| **Lewiston Central Labor Union** | J. A. Elie, | 3 Sabattus St. |
| **Woodland Central Labor Union** | James A. Poole, | Woodland |
| **Augusta Central Labor Union** | H. W. Sanborn, | 91 Western Ave. |
| **Portland Central Labor Union** | Frank C. McDonald | 44 Gilman St. |
| **Millinocket Central Labor Union** | F. M. Perry, | 153 Congress St. |
| **Augusta Building Trades Council** | Charles B. Finley | 32 Child St |
| **Bar Harbor Building Trades Council** | George M. Stanley, | Bar Harbor |
| **Maine Conference of Bricklayers** | T. J. Mahoney | 28 North St. Portland |
| **AUGUSTA** | | |
| Cotton Textile Workers' Local 1778 | Ronald Poulin, 15 Morton Place | |
| Painters & Decorators' 841 | Bert D. Pray, | 7 Murray St |
| Barbers' Union No. 492 | Elsey H. Folsom, | 295 Water St |
| Plumbers' Union No. 642 | Charles F. Chase, | 9 Gilman St |
| Sta. Firemen's Union No. 223 | Frank L. Douglas, | 10 Spruce St. |
| Paper Makers' Union No. 84 | Fred J. Verwillion, | 85 Bangor St. |
| Federal Labor Union No. 11,624 | P. H. Fitzgerald, | 25 W. Crescent St. |
| St. Railway Employes' Union, No. 724 | Walter Esaney, | 129 Grove St. |
| Carpenters & Joiners' Union No. 914 | Carl T. Russell | Sewall St. |
| P. S. & P. M. W. Union No. 57 | Jos. Ouellette, Oxford St. Extension | |
| Hod Carriers' Union No. 188 | W. Beaulin, 4 Leland Block, Bridge St. | |
| **PORTLAND** | | |
| Printing Pressmen's Union No. 22 | Thomas J. Magner, | 168 York St |
| Stage Employes' Union No. 114 | Charles R. Haskell, | 202 Congress St |
| Moving Picture Operators' No. 458 | J. A. Rogers, | 53 Madeline St |
| Bricklayers & Masons' Union No. 2 | Thomas J. Mahoney, | 28 North St |
| Stereotypers & Electrotypers' No. 111 | F. W. York, 8 Revere St., Woodfords | |
| Machinists' Union No. 1467 | F. P. Coppenger, | 16 Atlantic Ave. |
| Electrical Workers' Union No. 567 | A. F. Eagles, | 142 High St., rm. 306 |
| Carpenters & Joiners Union No. 517 | John S. Burchill, | 453 Congress St |
| Painters & Decorators' Union No. 237 | William Crossley, | 61 Carleton St. |
| Typographical Union No. 66 | Carl C. Verrill, | 811 Broadway |
| Plumbers & Steamfitters No. 217 | John F. Kane, | 36 Waterville St. |
| Hod Carriers Union No. 8 | Michael Curran, | 44 Greenleaf St |
| Electrical Workers Union No. 233 | Raymond Boudway, | 14 Gilman St. |
| St. Railway Employes, Div. 714 | E. W. Cobb, 178 Cottage, S. Portland | |
| Cigar Makers Union No. 470 | Geo. Weever, Box 146, Park St. Sta. | |
| **WOODLAND** | | |
| Carpenters & Joiners' Union, No. 2499 | H. Townsend, | Woodland |
| Paper Makers' Union No. 147 | C. F. Murphy, | Woodland |
| Electrical Workers' Union No. 1057 | F. H. Fountain, | P. O. Box 468 |
| Sta. Firemen's Union No. 330 | Chester Griffin, | Woodland |
| P. S. & P. M. W. Union No. 27 | James A. Poole, | Woodland |
| Machinists Union No. 1490 | William Porter, | Woodland |
| **BAR HARBOR** | | |
| Plumbers and Steamfitters' No. 241 | Elliott B. Derr, | Bar Harbor |
| Painters & Decorators' Union, No. 142 | Arno M. Jordan, | 5 Ash St. |
| Electrical Workers' No. 223 | H. E. Young, | 25 Prospect St. |
| Carpenters & Joiners No. 469 | M. R. Sawyer, | Bar Harbor |
| **LEWISTON** | | |
| Carpenters & Joiners No. 407 | Chas. L. Elwell, 487 Turner St., Auburn | |
| St. Railway Employes, Div. 721 | Thomas McDonough, | 91 Elm St. |
| Stage Employes Union No. 624 | C. F. Coulliard, | 127 Pine St. |
| Painters & Decorators Union No. 965 | A. Lajoie, .. .. .. | 251 Black St. |
| **MILLINOCKET** | | |
| Carpenters & Jointers' No. 655 | Geoffrey Baker, | 82 Katahdin Ave. |
| Paper Makers' Union No. 27 | J. P. McMullen, 86 Elm St., Millinocket | |
| P. S. & P. M. W. Union No. 12 | Walter M. Evans | P. O. Box 102 |
| Sta. Firemen's Union No. 69 | Percy Evers, | 456 Penobscott Ave. |
| **BANGOR** | | |
| Bricklayers & Masons' No. 7 | W. C. Sturtevant, | 13 Jackson St. |
| Carpenters' Local 621 | John H. Ambrose, 81 Sidney St. | |
| Central Labor Union | Richard W. Gustin, 202 Hammond St. | |
| Molders' Union No. 101 | Chester Shephard, | 36 Emerson St. |
| Stage Employes' Union No. 198 | Charles F. Rice, | 17 Catell St. |
| **MADISON** | | |
| P. S. & P. M. W., No. 17 | Emile Perry, | Madison |
| Paper Makers' Union No. 73 | F. B. Goodwin, | Madison |
| **MECHANIC FALLS** | | |
| Paper Makers' Union No. 104 | A. P. Goss, | 35 Maple St. |
| **EAST MILLINOCKET** | | |
| Paper Makers' Union No. 152 | William MacLeod, | E. Millinocket |
| P. S. & P. M. W., No. 37 | George Adams, | E. Millinocket |
| **NORTH JAY** | | |
| Quarry Workers' Union No. 4 | L. A. Tobin, | North Jay |
| **OAKLAND** | | |
| Cascade Woolen Workers' No. 1762 | T. E. Sullivan, | 40 School St. |
| **WATERVILLE** | | |
| Carpenters & Joiners Union No. 348 | Luke N. Morrell, | R. F. D. No. 1 |
| Worsted Workers' No. 1802 | Frank Poulin, | 31 King St. |
| **VINALHAVEN** | | |
| Paving Cutters' Union No. 34 | Elmer W. Simmers, | Vinalhaven |
| **RUMFORD** | | |
| Paper Makers, Orford Local No. 22 | Lionel Maillet, | 45 Essex St., Rumford |
| Paper Makers' Local No. 9 | Charles Poland, 627 Prospect St. | |
| Journeymen Barbers Union No. 161 | Jaffey J. Paradis, | 90 Congress St. |
| Mexico Local, P. S. & P. M. W. No. 26 | W. M. Foster, | P. O. Box 132, Mexico |
| Rumford Local P. S. & P. M. W., 25 | Leo J. Bujold, | Rumford |
| **ROCKLAND** | | |
| Plumbers Union No. 570 | F. J. Overlock, | 48 Talbot Ave. |
| **BATH** | | |
| Plumbers & Steamfitters' No. 717 | John J. Mulcahy, | 257 Center St. |
| **BIDDEFORD** | | |
| Barbers' Union No. 702 | Thomas A. Bouchard, | 53 Center St. |
| **BREWER** | | |
| Painters & Decorators No. 682 | Richard Barker, R. F. D. 6, Castor Av | |
| **LISBON FALLS** | | |
| Paper Makers' Union No. 23 | John J. Karkos | Pine Grove Park |
| **FAIRFIELD** | | |
| Kennebec Woolen Workers' Local 1916 | Miss Gabriele Dostie, | Fairfield |
| **NORTH VASSALBORO** | | |
| Woolen Workers' No. 1249 | George Joseph, Jr. | N. Vassalboro |

# CHICAGO IS CENTER OF "WAR TO THE KNIFE" ON THE "NEW DEAL"

## Foes of National Recovery Program to Use Mid-West Metropolis As a Sounding Board to Spread Poisonous Propaganda Throughout Nation—"Jim" Beck and "Dave" Reed Scheduled to Lead Big Fight Against NRA.

Chicago, June 10 (ILNS).—The blood hounds are in full cry after the NRA, with particular reference to Section 7 (a) of the Recovery Act.

The Inland Daily Press Association, composed of the publishers of a majority of the leading daily newspapers of the Middle West, unleashed its pack when it met in Chicago recently. Other big business organizations and satellite outfits will unleash their backs from time to time at their meet in Chicago during the Summer months.

The publishers effusively thanked their officers for the noble fight made in behalf of the "freedom of the press," canonized Dr. William A. Wirt, and elected Professor Rexford G. Tugwell the Stalin of "the revolution" at Washington.

**Dailies Join Chorus**

Following adjournment of the publishers, after a two-day session, Chicago daily newspapers began a hymn of hate against every act of the Federal Government. Nothing is right and everything is wrong. Heretofore they have been careful to criticise policies and to aim their personal attacks against subordinate officers of the Federal Government. It is apparent that they now are endeavoring to work up sufficient public sentiment against Federal policies to warrant them in making vitriolic personal attacks upon President Roosevelt.

Dr. Wirt has been airing his views at various points where he can obtain an audience, and the Chicago Daily Tribune gives him generous space. William Randolph Hearst's Chicago Herald and Examiner follows suit and praises Wirt editorially. The Tribune says that Illinois is to be the "battleground" against the NRA.

**Spellbinders Busy**

Imported spellbinders are making speeches against the NRA daily. Jim Beck, Philadelphia Congressman, who has been built up as the world's greatest constitutional lawyer, was here the other day mouthing his reactionary views to help out the wolves of LaSalle street. Jim did a lot of flag waving and heroically defended the Constitution but he did not tell the amount of his fee for coming here.

Dave Reed, the U. S. Steel Corporation United States Senator from Pennsylvania, is expected to make a speech before another group at Chicago shortly.

**Chicago Good Platform**

All in all, Chicago is in for a highly entertaining Summer. This city provides a good platform from a publicity standpoint. The daily newspapers have big circulations and are against the Recovery Act; the World's Fair will bring in millions of visitors who will be fed the mental poison manufactured at the hundreds of conventions, while the world's greatest wire service carries the product of the pen writers and professional jawsmith to all parts of the country.

**The only timely opposition comes from the labor press and its representatives, who perform a thankless task.** He added "for Cook County the average for CWA workers was $21.30, while relief average was only $7.35."

John P. Davis, executive secretary of the Joint Committee on National Recovery, comprising 22 national organizations interested in the place of the negro in the recovery program, stated that although negro families were only 9.4 per cent of all families in the country in 1930, 18.4 per cent of all families listed on relief rolls in October, 1933, were negro, the total number being 875,873. He said that in countless rural areas of the South no relief is issued to negroes, and in southern industrial centers the negro is not eligible to relief if any member of the family is working.

# 60 Textile Firms Seek Cooperation of Textile Unions

Pawtucket, Rhode Island, June 10—**Wage and Work Program if Union Will Agree to "Back Them Up"—Two Prominent Manufacturers Responsible for This Movement.**

Pawtucket, Rhode Island, June 4—A big movement was started a few days ago, and word has it, said, to make excellent headway to bring about stabilization of the textile industry in Rhode Island, and which it is hoped will shortly spread to other parts of New England, and in which textile unions will be called upon to play a most important part.

According to officials of the Rhode Island Textile Council, information was received a few days ago that two large Rhode Island textile manufacturers are heading a movement which, if successful, will bring the manufacturers and unions together in a plan to compel recalcitrant mills to comply with uniform wages and working conditions as a means for stabilizing the woolen and worsted industry, to increase wages and the purchasing power of the workers.

Of particular importance as a means for bringing this about, it is proposed to "decrease the load" now in general practice by limiting every operator to a single machine, and by this method put to work five or six times as many people as are at present employed in the industry.

Already it is reported more than 60 responsible manufacturers in Rhode Island have agreed to the plan, which will be submitted to manufacturers throughout the country for adoption and the sponsors feel greatly satisfied that with the cooperation of the unions, it can be carried out successfully.

As proposed, the plan would expect the unions to cooperate by forcing employers who refuse to "join in the movement voluntarily, by calling for strikes if necessary to compel adoption of the proposed program.

How the sponsors of the movement will fare in successfully carrying out their big program is anxiously awaited by all interested parties. As the matter has only been tentatively brought before officials of the United Textile Workers, no action has as yet been taken, the matter being held in abeyance until word has been received concerning the manner in which it will be considered at a conference to be held between the sponsors of the plan, who represent more than 60 companies, and representatives of the American Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers' Association, some time next week.

# Pneumonia Fatal to United Garment Workers' Secretary

Jacob L. Wines, general secretary-treasurer of the United Garment Workers of America, died at his home in Elmhurst, L. I., on June 2, at the age of 49. Death was due to pneumonia.

Mr. Wines was appointed as general organizer of the United Garment Workers in 1915, and traveled extensively throughout the United States in the interest of his organization. In 1923 he was elected general secretary-treasurer of the union. He was active on the Cotton Garment Industry Code Board, and for many years he was a delegate to the American Federation of Labor and active on its committees.

Mr. Wines is survived by his widow and a son, Wilbur Wines. Leading trade unionists attended the funeral. President William Green represented the American Federation of Labor.

# Chicago Cemetery Strike Ends With Union Recognition

Chicago, Ill., June 10 (ILNS).—The strike of the unionized employes of the Mount Olivet and Holy Sepulchre cemeteries, owned by the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Chicago, has been settled. The walkout lasted four weeks.

Terms of settlement include recognition of the union and the right to bargain collectively, preservation of seniority rights, the discharge of all strikebreakers, and the arbitration of the points at issue in reference to hours and wages.

The semeteries surrendered their Blue Eagle April 30 and went from a 48-hour week to a 48-hour week without an increase in pay. This action precipitated the strike.

Monsignor R. C. Maguire, Chancellor of the Archdiocese of Chicago, took the handling of the strike out of the hands of Rev. P. S. Lucey, superintendent of cemeteries, and effected the settlement.

# Stringent Provisions in Security Act Delay Building Operations

An interesting commentary on the present stagnation in the building trades industry is contributed by Thomas E. Burke, secretary-treasurer of the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters. Mr. Burke goes into the heart of the matter, showing that there is at present a nation-wide shortage of housing and at the same time a practically dormant building trades industry. That both these conditions abound not exist at one and the same time, is illustratively set forth in his general analysis of the situation.

One of the retarding influences to which reference is made is the recently elected Securities Act. By its stringent provisions, liabilities and penalties, this is said to be causing much hesitation and concern on the part of investment bankers and the free flow of capital into new construction enterprises has been greatly curtailed as a consequence.

The building trades industry represents about one-sixth of the other trades and occupations which are automatically set in motion when that trade becomes active. As in the army, it takes several men behind the lines to keep one active man on the front, so in the building trades it requires a five-fold army of suppliers of material to keep the work of construction in actual operation.

The opinion is held that until the building industry gets back to its former normal activity, genuine recovery is impossible. There is an abundance of construction work waiting to be done. To accomplish this, new capital is desired. To that end, a liberalizing of some of the more stringent provisions of the Securities Act is indispensable.

THOMAS E. BURKE

# TESTIMONY BY EXPERTS DISCLOSED MILLIONS FACE STARVATION UNLESS FEDERAL GOVERNMENT MEETS NEEDS

## In New York City Alone Are Million or More Out of Work With 1,750,000 in the State—Pennsylvania Reports a Million Idle, While in Detroit 27,000 Families are Destitute—Illinois Reported as Having 700,000 on Relief.

While private industry and government work, it is claimed, has absorbed something like 2,000,000 workers during the past year, the unemployment situation is still considered serious, and not only does it become necessary to reduce working hours to meet the present situation, with around 10 millions of people still out of work, but that immediate means must be taken to provide unemployment relief.

At a hearing on Unemployment and Relief, arranged by Senators Costigan, Cutting, La Follette and Wagner, and Congressman William P. Connery, Jr., chairman of the House Committee on Labor, recently, it was shown that even today millions face starvation, unless the Federal government meets their needs. Testimony was presented as follows:

Harry L. Lurie, Director of the Jewish Bureau for Social Research, of New York, charged that the standard of living of millions of unemployed in the United States and their dependents have been drastically reduced by action of the Administration, since for a large proportion of the unemployed for whom relief was the sole income, the standard has been reduced between January and April of this year by approximately 70 per cent.

Dr. Sidney E. Goldstein, of New York, chairman of the Joint Committee on Unemployment, reported in New York City there are at least 1,000,000 men and women out of work while time and in the State of New York about 1,750,000, with about 500,000 families in New York State absolutely destitute and dependent.

Miss Rose M. Stein, Secretary of the League for Social Justice, of Pittsburgh, reported about 1,000,000 unemployed in Pennsylvania, or about one of every four normally employed, with about one-half are on relief rolls.

Dr. W. G. Bergman, former secretary of the Mayor's Unemployment Committee of Detroit, reported that despite Detroit's most prosperous month in four years, there are nearly 27,000 families on the rolls of the Department of Public Welfare in Wayne County, and 16,000 on CWA workers still waiting investigation. In the state, some 350,000 families are unemployed, of which about one-third receive public aid.

Glenford W. Lawrence, of Chicago Commons, reported that in Cook County there was an increase in the first two weeks of April of 24 per cent on the relief rolls, and the Administrator of the Illinois Relief Commission estimates 700,000 unemployed men in Chicago, and about 1,250,000 in the State. He added "for Cook County the average for CWA workers was $21.30, while relief average was only $7.35."

John P. Davis, executive secretary of the Joint Committee on National Recovery, comprising 22 national organizations interested in the place of the negro in the recovery program, stated that although negro families were only 9.4 per cent of all families in the country in 1930, 18.4 per cent of all families listed on relief rolls in October, 1933, were negro, the total number being 875,873. He said that in countless rural areas of the South no relief is issued to negroes, and in southern industrial centers the negro is not eligible to relief if any member of the family is working.

# Local AFL Organizers Receive Instructions From President Green

In a communication sent to the field organizers of the American Federation of Labor and received here during the week, President William Green instructs these officers to impress on employers that if they accept the union in good faith and deal with it, the way is open to constructive developments.

These instructions were contained in the monthly communication to the field officials, which says that although the "right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing has been written into social policy," some employers are trying to prevent their employes from bargaining collectively.

The instructions particularly criticise "proportional representation schemes" as an attempt "to divide the workers' forces."

"The union asks for majority rule, the right to establish representation free from coercion—that is, under Government supervision—and the acceptance of representatives freely chosen for joint action conducted in good faith," the instructions say. "The union's contention rests upon sound, accepted principles which will lead to industrial equity and peace.

"Organization of wage earners is the initial step. If employers accept the union in good faith and deal with it, the way is open to constructive developments. If employers block the way to industrial peace, strife, turmoil and business losses are ahead."

"THERE'S A PROOF OF GOOD BEER
THE RINGS INSIDE THE GLASS!"
Look at your glass after you finish your next drink of COLD SPRING Beer. See—inside—those sharp and definite rings of creamy foam . . one ring for each deep sip you took? Those rings are the visible proof of quality, that mediocre beer never possesses, but which COLD SPRING does provide because of best materials, skillful blending, unhurried fermenting and ripe ageing. Judge COLD SPRING by its foam and by its flavor, and you'll understand why thousands are eagerly saying: "Fill 'em up again!"
Cold Spring
Gilt Edge
BEER
Sold where all good Ale and Beer is sold
ON DRAUGHT AND BOTTLES
fully AGED
..your first taste
proves it!

# BANGOR

## NATIONAL RECOVERY ACT IS SUBJECT OF INTERESTING TALK BY STATE BRANCH OFFICIALS AT BANGOR MASS MEETING

The Industrial Recovery Act, and what it has done for industry, was the subject of a stirring speech delivered recently by Clarence R. Burgess, secretary of the Maine State Federation of Labor, before a large number of workers of Bangor, at a mass meeting in A. O. H. Hall. Alonzo F. Young, of Bar Harbor, president of the Building Trades Council of that city, also spoke, this subject dealt with the wage question and the importance of maintaining established wage scales to offset unfair practices.

Frank P. Fenton, New England organizer for the American Federation of Labor, was detained in Connecticut in connection with important business in that State and could not be present as had been intended. He also was obliged to cancel other engagements at Rumford and Portland, for like reasons.

Secretary Burgess extolled the National Recovery Act, which he likened to the "Workingman's Bible" and as the "Constitution of Labor." In the main, he said, this great document epitomized the hopes and ideals for which Organized Labor had been struggling for decades. On the other hand, he laid stress upon the fact that in order to be successful, the whole plan would need to have the honest and full cooperation of the private employers of labor. This, in turn, would entail increasing the number of workers, reducing the hours of labor and raising wages above the mandatory low limit, or minimum, as fixed by the code.

The solution for providing a larger market for products and manufactured goods, said Secretary Burgess, would be found in the simple plan of paying a real living wage, by means of which wage earners could buy more of them necessities. In other words, buying power must be sufficient to absorb production.

At this point, the speaker delivered a shot at the short-sighted policy of workers outside of the ranks of Labor itself, who consented to work for less than the established wage standards. Such practices were against the spirit and policy of the NRA and of trade union principles. In closing, he urged members of the various local unions comprising the Central Labor Union to endeavor to increase their membership and to work solidly together for the success of the NRA.

### Young Scores Low Wage Scale in Bangor

In opening his address, Mr. Young dwelt upon the fact that Bangor workers are working under very low wage scales, and he declared it is time for the various unions to cooperate more closely with a view to altering this deplorable situation.

Agreeing with the previous speaker, Mr. Young dwelt upon the necessity of increasing the buying power of the workers if the balance between production and consumption were to be kept maintained—which is not the case at present. Particularly did he condemn the practice of some restaurants in flaunting the Blue Eagle while at the same time knowingly violating its code wage provisions.

Enthusiastic applause was given both speakers, whose telling remarks went home to the appreciative audience. Walter Cox, president of the Central Labor Union, ably presided over the meeting.

### Bangor C. L. U. Affiliates with State Federation

At a recent meeting of the Bangor Central Labor Union, it was voted to affiliate with the Maine State Federation of Labor and to be represented by delegates at the annual convention, to be held in Augusta beginning Tuesday, June 19th.

With the addition of several new locals, and new spirit instilled in established locals through increased employment, there has been more interest manifested at C. L. U. meetings, and re-affiliation with the State Federation is only one of several plans outlined in a program of activities to be conducted by the Central body during the coming year.

### Carpenters' 621 Also Re-affiliates with State Branch

Carpenters' Local 621 also voted to affiliate with the Maine State Federation of Labor at a recent meeting.

With these two organizations, the number of unions to be represented at the annual convention of the Federation from Bangor will be five, other locals being Bricklayers and Masons' No. 7, Musicians' 201, and Theatrical Stage Employes' Local 198.


NRA Code

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

HELP CHILDREN to PLAY SAFE!

This week of June 11th, First National Stores are devoting every effort toward helping promote a Safe and Happy Vacation - Leading educators, organizations and individuals have endorsed this worthy campaign. See First National News; Radio Broadcasts; Prize Bread Wrappers for further information.

Nourishing FOOD Supplement FOR HEALTHY CHILDREN

Apricots Cherries Grapefruit Peaches Pineapple tidbits or crushed

BUFFET FRUITS 4 8 oz Tins 25c

FRIEND'S BEANS All Kinds 2 Lge. Tins 27c

PEACHES Finest-Sliced Or Halves Lge No 2½ Tin 15c

CAMPBELL'S TOMATO SOUP 3 Tins 19c

SARDINES Standard Norwegian 3 Nos Tins 19c

GINGER ALE
MILLBROOK CLUB DRY - Contents Only
12 Bot Ctn 75c - Lge Bot 10c
Millbrook Club Soda Cont. 6 Bots 45c

Wheaties Excellent For Children 2 Pkgs 23c
Finast Tomato Catsup 2 14oz Bots 25c
Lunch Tongue Armour's No1 Tin 29c Non Tin 17c
Bellview Lunch Rolls 3 Rolls 25c
Statler Tissue 3 Rolls 17c
Chesterfield Cigarettes Pkg 12c

LOAF CHEESE
IDEAL FOR THOSE PICNIC SANDWICHES
Pimento Lb 25c White Or Colored Lb 23c
SWEET RYE BREAD 16 oz Loaf 7c

CHIPSO Flakes Or Granules 2 Lge Pkgs 29c

P & G SOAP One medium size cake of Ivory with each purchase 7 Bars 23c

Woodbury's FACIAL SOAP 3 Bars 25c

Brillo 3 Sm Pkgs 20c

UNEEDA BAKER'S JUNE SALE

ASSORTMENT DE LUXE PKG 29c

SUGAR COOKIES BONNIE LB BULK 21c

CandyWafers FINAST ASSORTED 2 Rolls 5c


## NRA LIBERATES BUSINESS FROM CHISELERS; ENDS COMPETITION IN WAGES

**Edward A. Filene, in Discussing A, B, C of New Deal in Providence During the Week, Said Depression Came Because American Civilization Could Go No Further in Old Direction—Advocates Higher Wages, Elimination of Unemployment and Cooperation Between Employers and Employes.**

Edward A. Filene of Boston, in discussing the A, B, C in the New Deal in Sayles Hall, Brown University, Wednesday, declared the depression came because American civilization could not go any further in the direction in which it had been going.

"We had got to the end of the road," he said, "and the road I speak of was not only approved by both Republicans and Democrats, but it was, in the main, the right road and, I believe, the only road which America, up to a certain period could have taken. There came a time, however, when we could not go any further in that direction.

"The New Deal is not restricting business. It is liberating business from the domination of the chiseler by removing wages from competition.

"Business, to be sure, is still under restrictions; and whatever happens it will continue to be under restrictions, just as any people who have dethroned a tyrant must continue to have some sort of government.

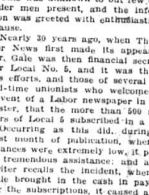
"Shall it be a government of Nation-wide codes, to achieve the objectives which it is now necessary to achieve? Or shall it be a mere continuation of habits and traditions, wholly unrelated to our new needs and whose only justification is that they are habits and traditions to which the mind of business has become accustomed?

"I think I can give the answer. I believe that American business men are in the main alive. I believe they are coming to understand that business cannot sell more than its customers can buy, and that the most urgent need of business is the maintenance and the constant expansion of mass buying-power.

"I think they realize that this cannot be achieved unless wages are raised, unemployment eliminated and the masses endowed with more leisure to consume; and I think they realize that these goals cannot be achieved unless business is liberated from the rule of the chiseler. It seems to me, therefore, that American business men, instead of merely submitting to the codes of business, will soon be fighting aggressively for the extension and perfection of those codes, and calling upon labor to organize on a national scale to the end that progressive business and progressive labor shall cooperate on every front to achieve their common aim."

## Old-Time Unionist Returns to C. L. U. as Molders' Delegate

Worcester, Massachusetts, June 8—After an absence of 20 or more years, when he was active as president and in all matters affecting local trade unions as a delegate from Molders' Local No. 5, John S. Gale



JOHN S. GALE

made a comeback on Wednesday evening, and during the meeting was introduced to the delegates by Delegate Frank J. McGee, a co-delegate from the Molders, as a former president of the Central Labor Union in the early 90's.

This was unknown to but few of the older men present, and the information was greeted with enthusiastic applause.

Nearly 20 years ago, when The Labor News first made its appearance, Mr. Gale was then financial secretary for Local No. 5, and it was through his efforts, and those of several other old-time unionists who welcomed the advent of a Labor newspaper in Worcester, that the more than 500 members of Local 5 subscribed in a body.

Occurring as this did, during the first month of publication, when the finances were extremely low, it proved of tremendous assistance, and as the writer recalls the incident, when Mr. Gale brought in the cash in payment for the subscriptions, it caused a sensation that can never be forgotten.

Old as well as new delegates gladly welcomed John Gale's return as a delegate to the Central Labor Union, whose wide experience in the trade union movement, all feel confident, will prove of material assistance in solving many important problems with which the local movement is now confronted.

## New Order Protects Employes Who Report Code Violations

**President Roosevelt has issued an executive order giving complete protection in their jobs to employes who make complaints or give information concerning alleged code violations on the part of their employers.**

**The order decrees that no employer subject to a code shall dismiss or demote any employe for making a complaint or giving evidence with respect to code violations under penalty of a $500 fine or six months imprisonment, or both.**

**In numerous cases before the National Labor Board, employes have charged that their employers have demoted or otherwise penalized them for making complaints or giving testimony regarding alleged code violations.**

## New York Acts To Assure Window Cleaners' Safety

New York City, May 11 (ILNS).—In a determined effort to lessen the number of fatal falls of window cleaners and the incidental danger to pedestrians, Industrial Commissioner Elmer F. Andrews has announced that owners, lessees, superintendents of buildings, window cleaning contractors and window cleaners would be prosecuted in court actions for failure to comply with the sections of the Labor Law requiring the furnishing and constant use of sash anchors and safety belts whenever a window is being cleaned from the outside.

Andrews has sent a letter to real estate associations notifying them of the drive to cut down accidents to window cleaners which increased in 1933 and has already resulted in five fatalities this year. In the letter he asked for the cooperation of owners, lessees, agents, managers and superintendents to see to it that no window cleaner goes outside a window without first hooking the safety belt to anchors which, under the law, must be attached to all windows which are to be cleaned from the outside.

**It will be greatly appreciated if, when making purchases from our advertisers, you will please mention The Labor News.**

## End Comes to Wm. B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, 1913 to 1921

Washington, D. C., May 31 (ILNS).—William B. Wilson, first Secretary of Labor and a pioneer member of the

WILLIAM B. WILSON

United Mine Workers of America, died on the night of May 25 while enroute from Daytona Beach, Fla., to Washington. Mr. Wilson was 72. He went to Florida a month ago in an effort to recuperate from a long ailment brought on by an abscess. Death was caused by a pulmonary hemorrhage.

After lying in state in Washington, the body was taken to Mr. Wilson's home at Blossburg, Pa., for burial.

William Bauchop Wilson was appointed to his newly-created post of Secretary of Labor by President Wilson in 1913. He held the post through the pre-war and war years, serving until 1921. He was a member of the Council for National Defense from 1916 to 1921 and in the latter year served on the International Joint Commission.

### Born in Scotland

Mr. Wilson was born in Blantyre, Scotland, April 2, 1862, the son of Adam and Helen Bauchop Wilson, and was brought to the United States in 1870. He became a miner in 1871. In 1885 he was elected president of the district miners' union and in 1890 was elected a member of the national executive board, which organized the United Mine Workers of America. Elected secretary-treasurer of the union in 1900, he held the post until 1908, when he entered Congress as the Representative of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania District.

### Candidate for Senate

Mr. Wilson received the Democratic nomination for the United States Senate in 1926.

Through 1927 and 1928 he contested the election of William S. Vare as United States Senator from Pennsylvania, and on December 7, 1928, the disputed seat.

## SUCCESS REPORTED BY SMALL ELECTRICAL CONCERNS PUTS DENT IN DARROW'S REPORT SUBMITTED AGAINST THE NRA

**According to News Bulletin Issued on May 24th, Electrical Manufacturing Concerns Employing Fewer Than 50 Report the Greatest Advances in Employment, Sales and Profit—Largest Concerns Show Smaller Gains.**

Companies employing 50 or fewer in the electrical manufacturing industry report the greatest advances in employment, sales, and profit, according to a report of the National Electric Manufacturing Association, with 19 per cent more workers than in July, 1929, and nearly 50 per cent more than in February, 1933.

All classes of manufacturers in the industry show decided improvement over a year ago, but the report indicates that the smaller the plant the better the results. Next best, after companies with 50 workers or less, are the manufacturers employing from 50 to 199, where the index is 82 per cent of the July, 1929, level, a gain of 40 per cent over February, 1933.

Plants employing from 200 to 499, the report continues, show an improvement of 23 per cent over February of last year, plants with from 500 to 999 workers, slightly more than 40 per cent, while the larger plants of more than 1,000 increased employment 23.7 per cent for the same period.

"It is evident," states the report, "that the smaller firms had not reduced their employment as heavily as the large companies prior to the establishment of NRA but since then have increased their employment more than the larger companies, going even above the 1929 figures."

The report states that in sales the smaller companies show a larger gain proportionately than the middle-section group, and decidedly more than the largest companies, which went backward during the past two years. Sales for manufacturers employing 50 or fewer workers have an index of [illegible] per cent of 1929 sales, which is [illegible] per cent over their 1932 sales.

Manufacturers in the next higher class, with 50 to 199, and also those with from 200 to 499 employes, show sales improvement of only six and 2.5 per cent, respectively, for 1934 over 1932. Manufacturers in the 500 to 999 class improved their sales this year 25 per cent over 1932, but companies employing 1,000 and more show a decline in sales this year to 27 per cent of their figures for 1929, as contrasted with 31 per cent for 1932 and 26 per cent for 1933.

### Cowpens Mill Stretch-Out Strike is Ended

Spartanburg, S. C., May 23 (AFL).—The strike of the employes of the Cowpens Manufacturing Company's mill here over the stretch-out system was ended when the workers accepted the plan proposed by the national and state industrial boards for the cotton textile industry. The agreement was signed by the shop committee of the Cowpens local of the United Textile Workers of America and mill officials. Two men, one representing the employes and the other representing the mill, will check the loom stoppage an hour or so each day until the correct loom load is determined. The employes struck on April 30 on the claim that the "load" provisions of the textile code had been violated by the mill officials.

## Tugwell Urges Social Workers to Study Means to End Poverty

Kansas City, May 30 (ILNS).—Social service workers should consider means to eliminate the causes of poverty as well as caring for the distressed, Rexford G. Tugwell, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, told the National Conference of Social Workers here.

"You must in some measure devote yourselves to constructive thought as to how we can best prevent the American people from needing your services except in rare and accidental cases," he said.

The Administration has had to erect instead a relief structure which should have been established 40 years ago, the assistant secretary said.

The problem of youth—"those who have come of age economically since the sins of their fathers were visited upon them in the form of the present depression"—is "terribly urgent," Tugwell said. "It is not an issue that can be deferred until some theorist can work out a neat solution.

"We are faced with the alternatives of making rapid readjustments in our social and economic system which will enlarge its capacity to absorb the young or of risking the consequences of idleness among millions of them. We have no problem more serious than this," he said.

Mary Van Kleeck, director of the department of industrial studies of the Russell Sage Foundation, said the Roosevelt unemployment relief program was an "illusion."

"The New Deal, in particular, was designed to sustain property by credits, and to encourage restrictions on production in the interest of maintaining profits," she said in her address. "It has fostered illusions regarding government in the minds of the general public. The social workers are not helping to dispel these illusions."

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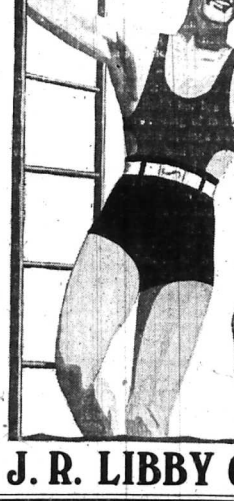

McGregors . . . for men

McGregor "kilties" (trunks to you) of 100% all wool, high rise waist, inset elastic webbing, athletic supporter, draw string and belt loops. Navy, maroon, powder blue. Sizes 30 to 42. 1.98

McGregor Speed Model with cut-out back. 100% pure worsted in navy, maroon and powder blue. Sizes 30 to 46. 2.50

McGregor Speed Model in quick drying fine zephyr. Navy, maroon and powder blue. Sizes 30 to 46. 2.98

McGregor Zipper Suit — extreme sun-back, attached to high rise trunk by non-rusting zipper. Navy, maroon, navy and white, powder and royal. 30 to 46. 3.50

McGregor Zipper Suits — same as above only trunk has elastic webbing supporter. Navy and blue or cocoa and canary. 3.98

McGregor "Kilties" (trunks) of 100% pure zephyr wool—quick drying. High rise waist, knit-in supporter, pocket and white belt. 3.98

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# SHOPPING GUIDE FOR TRADE UNIONISTS AND THEIR FAMILIES

BUY NOW!

Patronize the Friends of Organized Labor When You Need Manufactured Products, Merchandise of a General Nature, Food Products, New or Used cars, Accessories and Equipment, Fuel Oil or Heating Equipment, Paint Products, Building Supplies, etc., for Only by So Doing Will You Procure the Best Values.

BE PATRIOTIC BUY AMERICAN

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TO HELP PUT OVER OUR COUNTRY'S GREAT RECOVERY PROGRAM!!!

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## Business and Professional Firms Soliciting Patronage of Trade Unionists and Their Families

Almost this entire page is devoted to advertisements of Portland firms who seek the patronage of members of organized Labor. By this means, they demonstrate their friendship for the cause, realizing that only through organization it is possible to secure and maintain decent conditions.

Manufacturers, merchants, those of the professions and others, who are dependent upon the patronage of the great masses of people, are organized into their respective organizations. This acts as a protection against certain abuses and assists in the maintenance of stabilized standards of quality, workmanship and better business methods.

Since the institution of the National Industrial Recovery Act, all industries have been organized. This is one of the principal purposes of the NRA, and is by no means confined to employers, but under Section 7 (a) of the Act, all workers are supposed to be organized into trade unions.

While there may be some question on the part of some employers as to just what form of organization their employes should adopt, it is an undisputed fact that the great majority of those who employ workers fully realize that the plan offered by the American Federation of Labor is the only logical as well as practical form of organization which guarantees protection—not only to employes but to employers as well.

It is this great majority to which Labor looks for assistance in carrying on its great organization campaign, and for their good will and cooperation by giving preference to firms who employ members of various unions when having work done, whether it is building construction, repairs or alterations, music for various occasions, printing, patronizing union barber shops and theaters, and other industries in which organization men are employed.

In return, it is certain, Labor will manifest its appreciation by giving not only its cooperation but good will. This means the maintenance of better wages and working standards, and better wages mean more money to be expended on clothing, furniture, household goods, food, and other necessities, with a few luxuries thrown in for good measure.

Advertisements of business concerns in this newspaper indicate a desire to carry out this great effort toward cooperation, which is so essential for the success of all concerned.

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Do Not Let The Dry Weather Get Ahead Of You--Be Prepared

SPECIAL PRICES ON GARDEN HOSE

25 ft. 5-8 hose with couplings $2.29

50 ft. 5-8 hose with couplings $3.95

This is a good grade of hose.

TENNIS SHOES

FOR MEN, BOYS, YOUTHS at reasonable prices.

LADIES' - MISSES' SANDALS

A complete line of Raincoats—Umbrellas for the rainy day.

**PORTLAND RUBBER CO.**

259 MIDDLE STREET PORTLAND, ME.

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**Shaw's**

MAINE'S

*TWO LEADING AND LARGEST MARKETS*

DELICIOUS DAILY-MADE MAYONNAISE

Distinctly Different--

Better Because Fresher

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**Beans with the Homey Flavor**

you remember . . . flavor cooked through and through them by slow baking in beanpots, with spices, brown sugar, and pork. Three varieties . . . California pea beans, red kidneys, and yellow-eyes. Homelike B & M Brown Bread, too — light, wholesome, raisin filled. Baked at Portland, Maine, by BURNHAM & MORRILL CO.

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NEW ENGLAND

**BRICK-OVEN BAKED BEANS**

THE MAKING'S IN THE BAKING

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OVER 100 USED CARS AND TRUCKS

All Makes, Models and Prices

**COOK - RIPLEY, INC.**

PORTLAND, MAINE

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**PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS**

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**Here Are 2 General Electric Washers**

**-- And We Have 6 More Models On Display --**

**WE GUARANTEE!**

That You Can Save Time and Money By Doing Your Own Washing with a General Electric.

WE'LL PROVE IT!!

Come In Or Phone For a Demonstration. We'll Gladly Arrange Terms To Suit Your Individual Requirements. Don't Wait! Your General Electric Washer Is Here!

Watch Our Windows

Ask To See The "PIGTAIL" TEST"

**Gould-Farmer Company**

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC STORE

68 FREE STREET PORTLAND DIAL 3-8187

FREE Home Demonstration on Request

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Hugo Pine Tree Boilers

used by all the Leading Plumbers of Maine.

A HIGH GRADE COPPER RANGE BOILER

that is guaranteed against Collapse Insist On This Trade Mark

HUGO PINE TREE BOILER WITH COPPER WATER WAYS

Manufactured by

Portland Copper Works

30-32 Market St., Portland, Me. Dial 4-0764

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BEER---cooled,

AS ALL BREWERS RECOMMEND, WITH

**ICE**

DELIVERED TO RESTAURANTS AT PROPER TEMPERATURE, BY

PORTLAND SEBAGO ICE COMPANY

DIAL 3-2911

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MAINE STEEL PRODUCTS COMPANY

SOUTH PORTLAND, MAINE

MANUFACTURERS SINCE 1903

Industrial and Marine Hardware

AND

The Sargent Snow Plow

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VARICOSE OR SWOLLEN VEINS—ULCERS

You poor sufferers from bad legs! What misery you have endured! What crippling discomfort!

But here at last is help for you! No operations nor injections. No enforced rest nor time off from work. A simple home treatment with Emerald Oil heals your sores like magic, reduces swelling, ends pain, and makes your legs as good as new—while you go about your daily routine as usual.

Follow the easy directions —you are sure to be helped or money back—druggists everywhere.

NRA

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THE LABOR NEWS, 50c A YEAR

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**LONDON! BERLIN! PARIS! ROME!**

Anywhere Is Possible With Either Of These Two New Model

**ZENITH RADIOS**

Model 825 at left—7 tube Superheterodyne. Will tune in all police bands, amateur, aviation and foreign broadcasts ... $49.95

Model 827 at right—7 tube Superheterodyne. Tuning range of 3 bands covering 535-1640 Kilo., 1580-4750 Kilo., 4680-13,000 Kilo. (568 meters to 24 meters) —All police bands, amateur, aviation and foreign broadcasts ... $54.95

**Edwards & Walker Co.**

MONUMENT SQUARE DIAL 3-8151

Watch Our Display Windows. A Partial Index of Our Immense Stock.

STORE CLOSES SATURDAY AT 12:30 P. M.

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Produced in Portland By Portland Workers

"THE FUEL THAT SAVES YOU MONEY"

PORTLAND DOMESTIC COKE is Portland's own solid fuel for home heating and is guaranteed by us to give you absolute and complete satisfaction. It is clean. It is easy to handle. It leaves little ash, does not clinker, and there is no sifting necessary. There's no smoke, no soot, no odor. It gives you a quick, hot fire, or a slow fire at will. It will heat your home with complete satisfaction regardless of what the temperature outside may be. And IT SAVES YOU MONEY. Just one single ton—a trial ton—will convince you.

PORTLAND GAS LIGHT COMPANY

5 Temple St. Portland, Me.

TELEPHONE DIAL 2-8321

PORTLAND DOMESTIC COKE

"THE FUEL THAT SAVES YOU MONEY"

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JOIN THE CROWDS TO THE NEWLY-ENLARGED

**COLUMBIA MARKET INC.**

THE STORE FOR THRIFTY SHOPPERS

651 CONGRESS ST. COLUMBIA HOTEL BLDG.

The Columbia Market Offers You

Bigger Values and BETTER QUALITY

For Your Money. Why Pay More?

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PRINTWELL PRINTING COMPANY

Union Label Shop

9 TEMPLE ST.

PORTLAND — MAINE

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**QUALITY GOODS ARE MOST ECONOMICAL**

# AUGUSTA TO BE MECCA FOR TRADE UNIONISTS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE STATE NEXT WEEK

(Continued from Page 1)

day afternoon and evening will be devoted to this subject" and the information to be derived from this feature, it is certain, will prove most beneficial to all the delegates.

Also of paramount importance will be the gatherings of, departments representing various industries. First among these to meet for the discussion of their various problems will be delegates representing the paper making industry. Present at this conference also will be representatives of the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, and others much interested in the newsprint and pulp situation. Tuesday evening will be devoted entirely to this subject.

**Building Trades to Discuss Construction Code**

On Thursday evening will be held the conference of Building Trades Unions. Present at this meeting will be representatives of various international unions, who will advise on matters of importance for the future conduct of the building industry, in compliance with the building construction code.

The convention will be formally opened at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning, after invocation by Rev. Dr. Wood of the Penny Memorial Church. Mayor Robert Cony will welcome the delegates on behalf of the City of Augusta.

The meeting will then be turned over to President Robert F. Dagnett, who, after making his committee appointments, will declare the convention opened for business.

Much of the first day's proceedings will be devoted to hearing the reports of officers. Included among these, and which will prove of unusual interest, will be the Legislative Agent's report which will cover in detail the work accomplished by the Federation at the last session of the Legislature.

**Reports on Organizing Campaign**

Of unusual interest also, will be the reports of the president and secretary, and also vice presidents who participated in the organizing campaign conducted by the Federation during the past year. This report will be found of unusual interest and will cover activities which resulted in bringing thousands of workers into the trade union movement in all parts of the State.

Aside from regular business being scheduled for Thursday's sessions a portion of these will be devoted to hearing representatives of the A. F. of L. International Unions, State Federations and other speakers. These will include addresses by Frank P. Fenton, special representative of President William Green of the A. F. of L.; Robert J. Watt, secretary-treasurer and legislative agent for the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor; Joseph A. Dart, of the International Printing Pressmen's Union; John H. Reardon, of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, and Freeman M. Saltus, special organizer for the A. F. of L. and editor of The Labor News.

**Constitutional Amendments**

Scheduled for Friday is action on resolutions and Constitutional amendments. An outline of these appears in another column, and they are of great importance for the future conduct of the Federation's activities.

The proposed Constitutional amendments are far-reaching and of importance, especially those referring to the creation of a full-time paid office, to look after organizing and legislative affairs of the Federation, and for making provision for increasing the receipts of the Federation by raising the per capita tax to provide means for circulating The Maine State Labor News to all members of affiliated unions.

The importance attached to increasing the circulation of The Labor News, besides being considered from the standpoint of financial returns to the Federation, is also considered from an educational point, it being the opinion of the sponsors of the amendment that the Federation's official newspaper, which has already proven itself a force in legislative, organizing and other activities, would greatly increase its effectiveness if arrangements can be made so that it could reach the entire membership of organized Labor throughout the State.

The legislative program for the ensuing year will figure prominently in the proceedings. This will include a discussion on a resolution proposed for a complete revision of the Workmen's Compensation Act; unemployment insurance is also included in the program for discussion, as are also interstate labor compacts. A thorough discussion of the National Recovery Act as this affects members of the Federation; A discussion of the sales tax problem, and other measures of taxation, and outlining an intensive program of organization activities for the coming year.

With the election of officers for the ensuing year, will come the close of the business for the convention. A vast amount of work, it is predicted, will be turned over to the Executive Council, and as a means for giving this most careful attention and getting results, sponsors of the resolution which would provide for a full-time official, are earnestly hoping that included in the election of officers provision will be made for this purpose.

Included among the rules of the convention, as stated in the Call, is Section 9, which states that all printed matter must be able to show at least three union labels or stamps of international unions of the American Federation of Labor; also articles of wearing apparel, and that same must be shown to the Committee on Credentials of the Federation before the delegate can be seated.

**Greatest Industrial Battle of the Ages**

In the Convention Call, officers of the Federation referred to the opposition manifested against the NRA, and an urgent appeal is made to the organized Labor movement to solidify its forces in what is termed "the greatest industrial battle of the ages."

"There is a steadily growing sentiment for more general cooperation of our membership, and this convention should determine to make our organization one of the most effective and progressive of State Federations. This gathering offers an opportunity for enactments that will enhance the Federation and attract many thousands of wage earners to enroll under the banner of unionism, and encourage many local unions to cooperate who now seek undecided about affiliation."

**Hotel Headquarters**

The hotel headquarters will be at the Hotel North. For information concerning hotel and other arrangements for the convention, delegates are advised to communicate with Bernard C. Day, chairman of the committee on convention arrangements, whose address is 11 East Chestnut street, Augusta.

In uniting affiliated organizations to be represented at the coming convention, the officers said as follows:

"The forthcoming convention portends to be of more vital importance than any in the history of the Maine Labor movement. The value of conventions is well established. Well attended conventions are an advantage to the entire affiliated membership, for with a majority of locals represented on the floor of the convention, practical and efficient legislation is developed which is bound to reflect itself in the advancement of the whole organized labor movement."

The committee of arrangements for the convention are: Herbert W. Sanborn, (Carpenters' 314); E. A. Hofses, (Painters' 241, and A. M. Cole, Plumbers' 642.

Officers of the Federation, are: President, Robert F. Dagnett, Waterville; secretary and legislative agent, Clarence R. Burgess, Augusta; treasurer, Patrick H. Fitzgerald, Augusta; vice presidents, first district, Frank C. McDonald, Portland; second district, J. A. Elie, Lewiston; third district, H. E. Dow, Augusta; fourth district, Lorenzo Young, Bar Harbor; fifth district, Frank M. Perry, Millinocket.

**Proposed Amendments to the Constitution**

The following amendments to the Constitution have been presented by affiliated organizations, for action at the convention:

Proposed by Portland Central Labor Union. That Section 7 be made to read as follows:

"To aid, encourage and maintain official press in the interest of the organized workers of the State, the Federation having endorsed a publication as the official press, the Secretary is authorized with the approval of the Executive Council to use such official publication for the purpose of printing such official notices as may be necessary, and to promote the demand for, and encouraging the use of Union Label products."

That Section 1, Article 2, be amended to read as follows:

"The Federation shall convene in annual convention on the second Tuesday in June, at the place selected by the preceding convention, and remain in session until the business of the convention is recessed or adjourned."

That Section 5, Article 3, be amended to read as follows:

"Nominations for all elective officers and the location of the next annual convention shall take place before the close of the convention on the first day, and the election on the last day. The election shall be by the Australian ballot."

That Section 1, Article 6, be amended to read as follows:

"The Executive Council shall consist of the President, the Vice Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer and Legislative Agent."

That Section 2, Article 6, be amended after the word "Convention" on the third line, by adding:

"Except as important matter such as postponement of Convention, the procuring of and expenditure of funds not provided for in these by-laws. If approved by the Executive Council, the Secretary shall send to all affiliated organizations fully explaining the proposition, accompanied by referendum ballot, and the Council shall allow 30 days after date of submitting proposition and shall be governed by the result of the vote of the affiliated organizations before proceeding further with the proposition."

That Section 2, Article 7, be amended to read as follows:

"Each affiliated organization shall pay, quarterly, a per capita tax of three cents per member per month for legislative and organization work, and two cents per member monthly for subscription to our official publication, The Labor News."

Proposed by Plumbers and Steam Fitters' No. 642, Augusta.

That Article 3, Section 4, paragraph K, be amended to read as follows:

"The Secretary shall be employed five days per week and receive Six Dollars ($6.00) per day for his services."

That Section 4, Article 11, be amended to read as follows:

"The Legislative Agent shall receive for his services during the session of the Legislature and for one week after the purpose of making up his report) such sum as the Executive Council may recommend, not to exceed Forty Dollars ($40.00) per week, and during the session of the Legislature such sum for expenses as is necessary to carry out his work."

Proposed by Carpenters and Joiners' No. 348, Waterville.

That Article 3, Section 2, be amended to read as follows:

"The State shall be divided into five districts, with a Vice President for each district as follows: District No. 1—Cumberland and York counties; District No. 2—Androscoggin, Franklin, Oxford and Sagadahoc; District No. 3—Kennebec, Somerset and Lincoln; District No. 4—Hancock, Washington, Waldo and Knox; District No. 5—Penobscot, Aroostook and Piscataquis."

Proposed by Painters and Decorators' No. 241, Augusta.

That Section 1, Article 7, be amended to read as follows:

"Each affiliated organization shall pay quarterly, three cents per member per month for our official publication, The Labor News, to be mailed each month to every member of affiliated organizations, whose names

**It will be greatly appreciated if, when making purchases from our advertisers, you will please mention The Labor News.**

# New C. L. U. Delegate is Energetic Worker

GEORGE S. HAMLIN

A new comer in the Portland Central Labor Union is George S. Hamlin who represents sheet Metal Workers Local 93. He is aggressive, energetic and conscientious, and although a new delegate, he has already convinced officials of the C. L. U. that he can be depended upon to do constructive work for the local Labor movement.

and addresses are submitted by organizations.

Proposed by Central Labor Union of Augusta.

That Section 1, Article II, be amended to read as follows:

The compensation of any officer or person doing any work for the Federation shall be $5 Dollars and Forty Cents ($6.40) per day and for subsistence and traveling expenses such sum as he actually expends in carrying out his work."

That Article 4, Section 9, be amended to read as follows:

"The Treasurer shall receive for his services the sum of One Hundred Twelve Dollars and Fifty Cents ($112.50) per annum."

That Article 5, Section 1, be amended to read as follows:

"The President shall, on the last day in May in each year, appoint an auditing committee, whose duty it shall be to have a public accountant make a thorough examination of the books and vouchers of the Secretary and the Treasurer, and present a written report of the exact condition of the same on the first day of the annual convention. This committee shall, when ever practical, be from the city or town in which the Secretary and Treasurer reside, but no member shall be from the organization in which they hold membership. Services of public accountant to be paid by the Federation."

**If You Expect Liberal Labor Laws, Get After Your Legislators**

In order to secure adequate labor laws it is imperative that local bodies of trade unions get in touch with their respective Senators and Representatives both before the primary and Previous to election, and impress upon these the importance of giving support to labor measures.

As a means for bringing as strongly as possible to the attention of the working people of the State of Maine prior to the primaries and the State election the Executive Council of the Maine State Federation of Labor, at its meeting held in Augusta on May 5th, adopted the following resolution and ordered it sent to all Labor Unions:

"WHEREAS, The Executive Council and former Legislative Agents have persistently warned us that if we want labor legislation, each local union and the Executive Council must impress the same on Senators and Representatives both before the primary and Previous to election as well as during the session of the Legislature, therefore be it

"RESOLVED, That the Executive Council urge political parties to incorporate in their platforms the following recommendations: increased workmen's compensation and otherwise improve workmen's compensation law; revision of the Labor Injunction law to include outlawing yellow dog contract; minimum wage law; shorter work-day and work-week in public works; State unemployment insurance tax law; improved standards for teachers in schools."

**Rumford Paper-Makers Stand for A. F. of L. Policy of "Electing Your Friends and Defeat Your Enemies"**

Secretary Burgess on May 14 received the following communication from Rumford Local 25, requesting that affiliated organizations be furnished with the following letter, which favors the selection of major candidates at the June primary vote, by their actions, have manifested friendliness in matters affecting working people:

To All Wage Earners of the State of Maine.

In view of the fact that the American nation is now at the crossroads of its national life and realizing that the measure of advancement of Labor's interests in the New Deal lies mainly in Labor's collective activity, we, as a unit of organized labor in the State of Maine, have canvassed all candidates for nomination to major offices in the June primaries, and to their stand on important Federal labor legislation now pending.

On the basis of the replies received, which are on file with our secretary and open to inspection by any bona fide representative of Labor, we have prepared the following endorsement of candidates in the June primary, to the very best of our ability, in as fair and impartial a manner as possible, and with no axes to grind, political or otherwise, except the true advancement of the working population.

We urge upon every man and woman who works for a living to enter the primaries and vote for these candidates, either Republican or Democratic, in the belief that the vote of Maine's wage earners may be cast as a unit for candidates favorable to Labor's cause.

For U. S. Senator—Louis A. Jack, Lisbon Falls, Republican; Clinton C. Clauson, Bangor, Democratic.

For Representative from the First District—Carroll L. Beedy, Republican (no opposition); Simon M. Hamlin, Democratic (no opposition).

For Representative from the Second District—Ralph E. Farris, Augusta; Zelma M. Dwinal, Camden; S. Sewall Webster, Augusta, Republicans—all three candidates have favorably endorsed Labor's program and we must leave the final choice to the Republican voters in the primary. Edward C Moran, Jr., Democratic, (no opposition)

For Representative from the Third District—Ralph O. Brewster, Republican; John G. Utterback, Democratic (no opposition).

For Governor—Louis J. Brann.

We have made no canvass of candidates for Governor, because we believe that Governor Brann, because of his untiring efforts in behalf of both labor and industry, should receive the vote of every citizen of the State for re-election.

Also as especially recommend Clinton C. Stevens for U. S. Senator, and Harold Stevens for Governor, because we believe that every friend of Labor, who has not especial choice of ballots, to select a Democratic ballot and help nominate Mr. Stevens, whom we believe to be a friend of the working man and a politician, but a real credit to the State of Maine.

Also as a candidate has no opposition for nomination, we have simply listed his name. However, we plan to solicit another endorsement before the September elections, as between opposing candidates for election.

In conclusion, we wish to express our appreciation for the good work heretofore fully underway by the Maine State Federation of Labor, and our great faith in the cooperation of that body in distributing this letter before each groups of Labor throughout the state.

Yours for bringing to help us"

(Signed) R. E. MATHEWS, Pres.

LEO J. BUJOLD, Sec'y.

Local 25 International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Makers

# Socialists Favor Improved Legislation at Annual Convention

The Maine Socialist Party, at its recent convention favored the enactment of the following legislative measures as a means for alleviating the conditions for working people:

A minimum work week of five days and a work day of six hours.

Unemployment insurance.

Speedy enactment of the Old Age Security Law.

Revision of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Setting up of interstate compacts.

Recognition of State employes in all departments, and recognition of their organizations in settlement of labor disputes.

Establishment of a State Board of Arbitration for the settlement of labor disputes.

Industrial standards for public school buildings.

"Until we believe that any curtailment or impairment of the development of the educational system is false economy."

# A Man Of, By and For the People

WILLIAM BISSETT

If there is any truth or logic in the old maxim that "one good turn deserves another" then it is the plain duty of all men of the working class to support Senator William Bissett for Governor.

Mr. Bissett is a seasoned legislator having served two terms in the House before his election to the Senate. He has always taken an interest in furthering ameliorative labor legislation and as following closely in his footsteps as legislative agent, Senator Bissett ranks "par high" in his cooperative attitude to the Labor Unions of this State.

A perusal of the report of the 1933 session of the Legislature, shows that Senator Bissett was the author of 21 measures introduced in your legislature at the request of your committee, especially Chairman Bissett. He has given conscientious consideration to all Labor bills often going out of his way to assist in forwarding the cause of the workers."

Personally, Senator Bissett is very democratic, and easily approachable, as a host of friends can testify. He is a man of, by and for the people, and deserves the plaudits he is receiving for his stalwart defender in the halls of legislation.

# Increased Business Indicated by A. & P. Stores Officials

Business is on the upgrade. This is the gist of the report made at the quarterly meeting of the New England superintendents of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company, during the course of a recent luncheon at the Lafayette Hotel, Portland, at which A. T. Dickinson, a high official of the company, was the principal speaker.

As a result of the promising outlook for trade, preparations were outlined to care for the indicated increase in business in the A. & P. Stores.

Two new officials were appointed. They were E. C. Macy, assistant superintendent of Northern New Hampshire, and H. Haskell, vegetable zone supervisor. Speakers included W. H. Sullivan of Boston, C. A. Whipple, Jr., G. A. Savage and others.

Chain food stores are a sensitive link in the general retail trade and the fact that business is markedly stirring is a most favorable indication for the general industrial outlook for the coming season.

# COMPANY UNION BOSSES BLAMED FOR BLOODSHED IN TOLEDO AUTO STRIKE

Washington, D. C., May 30 (AFL).—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, placed responsibility for the two persons killed and many injured in the strike of the employes of the Electric Auto-Lite Co. at Toledo, Ohio, directly on the management of the company, which, he said, is carrying out the anti-union policy of those who dominate the automobile industry.

"It is the outcome of the determination of the management in the automobile parts industry to maintain the company union at any cost and to resist the attempts of the men to organize and bargain collectively under Section 7 (a) of the N. I. R. A.," Mr. Green said to the Associated Press.

"The loss of life is to be deplored. The responsibility for it must be placed where it belongs.

"The Toledo affair is bound to have a repercussion in industrial centers and will serve to inflame the minds of the workers everywhere. I have been doing all I could to bring about a settlement, but so far not succeeded, owing to the unyielding, stubborn attitude of the employers."

"There is a widespread state of discontent all over the country," Green added, in backing up his assertion that the Toledo strikers had been "goaded to desperation," and "no much so that other laboring people have been aroused."

# REPRESENTATIVES OF SEVEN STATES SIGN INTERSTATE COMPACT PROTECTING WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN INDUSTRY

A realization of a true community of interest existing between seven Northeastern States has for some time been dawning upon the citizens of this part of the country. That piece of territory comprises a quarter of the Nation's population and from it is derived the bulk of the taxes which go to support the Federal Government.

Meeting in solemn ceremony at the State House in Concord, New Hampshire, representatives of these seven states signed the first interstate compact for the better protection of women and minors in industry. Pennsylvania and New York affixed their official signatures to the great document which embodies the principles set forth in the compact.

Governor John G. Winant delivered a message of congratulations from the President, and this contained a reference to the fact that Governor of New York, President Roosevelt had called the first conference of the Northeastern States at which the plan looking joint action to maintain and improve industrial and labor standards.

The present interstate compact comprises eight articles and includes the adoption of Vermont, and including New York and Pennsylvania.

The effect of such an arrangement will be to provide more uniformity of labor standards in Textile, Electrical and Metal fabrication and solidify the industrial and general economic structure of the New England States. At the same time it serves to show that the East is preparing to defend itself from discriminatory attack from the Southland and the rest of the country.

It contemplates minimum standards of wages for women and minors, and contains a provision that "no employer shall pay an unfair or oppressive wage."

A revised list of signatures to the Compact follows:

Pennsylvania, Charlotte Carr.

Rhode Island, George E. Bigge, L. Metcalfe, Walling, L. G. Budrich.

Connecticut, Joseph M. Tone, Helen Woodward.

Maine, Charles O. Beals.

Massachusetts, Henry Parkman, Jr., Hugh J. Watt, Robert Amory and Edwin S. Smith.

New Hampshire, Robert G. Bingham, Ethel M. Johnson, Lawrence B. Holt, John E. Bierly, Albert R. Baker, George A. Dorr and Francis P. Murphy.

New York, Frieda Miller.

# He's Now "Doctor Green," If You Please

WILLIAM GREEN

Vast changes in the affairs of the world was the topic of President William Green of the American Federation of Labor in an address delivered in the City Auditorium of Atlanta, Ga., on Sunday last. On that noted occasion, Mr. Green was given the degree of Doctor of Public Service by President Thornwall Jacobs of Oglethorpe University. At the same time, the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Homer S. Cummings, United States Attorney General.

Commenting upon the great expansion and attending complexity of the economic system in the last few decades, Mr. Green declared that the rendering of public service was the highest honor that could come to any American citizen. The present time is urgent and the opportunities are great, he said, in extending the ideals of disinterested public service to all who would best serve their fellowmen and Nation.

# State Postal Clerks Meet in Convention in Augusta, June 3

Frank A. Dodge, South Paris, was elected president of the United National Association of Postal Clerks at the annual convention, held in Augusta on Saturday, June 2. C. A. Blaisdell, Oakland, was elected first vice president; E. A. Strong, Waterville, second vice president and Carl H. Brennan, Bangor, secretary-treasurer.

Thomas Gallagher, convention chairman of the National Advisory Board and Frank Kupsalen, Frank Bennett and Dennis Brennan, all of Boston, Mass., were among the out-of-town guests.

Mr. Dodge was elected a delegate to the convention held in Washington in 1935, and it was voted to hold the next State convention at Boothbay Harbor.

It was suggested by Mr. Callahan in his speech, that the two organizations of postal clerks, the National Federation and United National Association of Postal Clerks, and the Railway Mail Service employes for more influence and solidarity.

Mr. Callahan, Postmaster John F. Arnold of Augusta was toastmaster and Mayor Robert A. Cony welcomed the delegates. Guests included Postmaster Ernest Poulin, Waterville postmaster, and Roy A. Sylvester, post office inspector, spoke briefly.

# Bring 'Em to Order With Union Gavels

In a communication to the Union Labor News Service, President of the American Federation of Labor, Vice President George H. Lakey of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, indicates that he can furnish non-labeled gavels made of American walnut and Mexican mahogany. They are beautifully turned and highly finished and are in two sizes. The price is $1.25.

Trade unions desiring a gavel can secure them by application to George H. Lakey, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Purchasing union-labeled gavels will give employment to union carpenters.

# Russell O. Judkins for Register of Deeds

"Officials of the Federation of Labor gladly refer to Russell O. Judkins of Augusta, who is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Register of Deeds for Kennebec County.

**Mr. Judkins** is the son of a union painter recently deceased and is a fine, clean living and able young man. He is a Grand Officer of the Knights of Pythias. Born of the working class, Mr. Judkins entertains ideas that are sympathetically with the aims and ideals of working people and if nominated and elected would make an ideal official.

# Organization Pays Union Packing House Employes

Ottawa, June 11 (LINNS).—In Toronto, where labor unions exercise considerable influence, average wages of workers in packing houses are about twice the average in Hull, Quebec, in the Canada Packers, Ltd., plant in the latter city, wages of 17 per cent of the employes are $7.20 for a week of 48 hours.

The minister of the Swift Packing Co., told a parliamentary committee there was no agreement among the packers to fix meat prices paid the farmers. It was brought out that by a combination the various packing companies took turns weekly buying hogs and cattle. It was also shown that during the depression years the packing companies have been making the biggest profits in their history.

# Safety Drive Sponsored in Maine by First National Stores

"Help Children Play Safe," is the slogan of the safety drive that the First National Stores is sponsoring in Maine, and no better can parents impress the importance of teaching safety to the children at this time of the year when they are outdoors the greater part of the time.

Every loaf of bread sold this week at First National Stores will have a special band around the wrapper bearing a safety message to the mothers. In a spirit of friendly interest, the mothers are urged to be vigilant, to teach the children to stop, look and listen before crossing the highways; to keep out of deep water if they are unable to swim, and never to dive in unfamiliar water.

Many school and child welfare leaders have already indorsed the campaign and in several communities the idea has been made the basis of a local "safe vacation" drive for the child. In connection with the drive it is pointed out that 44 per cent of the child deaths up to 14 years of age are caused by accidents.

# 50 Set as Period Before Man Can be Sent to Scrap Heap

New Orleans, June 5 (LINS).—With one amendment, a bill by Senator Sidney Nunez, of St. Bernard parish, prescribing the minimum age limit which may be fixed by employers for persons to be employed, was given a favorable report by a unanimous vote of the Senate committee on capital and labor. The age limit stipulated in the bill was amended to make the minimum 50 instead of 45 years.

Asking for a favorable report on his bill, Senator Nunez asserted that under the present tendency toward restricting employment to younger persons "it soon will be difficult or impossible for a man over 40 years of age to get a job." He said that many of the larger firms and corporations have been encouraged by offers of lower rates on group or other insurance to fix a lower-age limit on persons to be employed.

"A man under ordinary circumstances is just as capable at the age of 45 or 50 years of handling a job as is a man 30 or 35 years old, and I am in favor of raising the age limit to 50 years," Senator Heywood asserted. Other members of the committee concurred in his opinion, and the amendment changing the age limit was unanimously approved.

# Barber Shop is Union Only Where Shop Card is Displayed

Worcester, Massachusetts, June 10.—Delegates representing Journeymen Barbers' Local 186, in reporting for their local at Wednesday night's meeting the Central Labor Union, brought forcibly to the attention of delegates the fact that only shops displaying the official shop card of the Union are considered union shops, and can consistently be patronized by members of trade unions and their friends.

They said a misunderstanding existed in the minds of holders of cards by shop owners, who claim they are entitled to union trade because of their compliance with the NRA code regarding opening hours and wages.

This does not comply with union principles, said one delegate, who explained that many of these shops in which the NRA card is displayed do not employ members of Local 186 and, as a consequence, are not entitled to the patronage of union men, members of their families, friends and sympathizers.

It was said efforts are being made to organize these shops, and by this means have them display the union shop card, and that hopes are strongly entertained that this result will follow. But for the present, or until this has been accomplished, trade unionists are earnestly requested to patronize only those shops that display the Barbers' Union Shop Card.

## TEXTILE UNIONS

(Continued from Page 1)

rates is possible (within 14 days)?

(c) Have wage differentials above the minimum been maintained (within 30 days)?

(d) What changes have taken place in man-hour productivity?

(e). The Division of Planning and Research to cooperate with the Industrial Relations Board in completing its studies of the textile industry and the board in dealing with all controversies over the stretch-out or specialization system.

**Evils to Be Exposed**

A statement signed by President McMahon, Francis Gorman and Thomas Lynch, chairman and second vice president of the union, and Horace Rivere, John Peel, Abraham Hinnaland Mrs. Elizabeth Wood, in part says, commented" as follows on the agreement:

"We are confident that the agreement made with General Johnson will mark the beginning of a new day for cotton industry workers.

**"It will similarly result in the exposure of the evils in the industry and creates the machinery for an unbiased investigation of conditions, including the 8 a.s. hours, machine load and code violations.**

"We appreciate the sympathetic attitude shown by General Johnson. He discussed with us every phase of the problem, and, while we disagreed in some things, his constructive suggestions were helpful in reaching a settlement. The textile workers can now feel satisfied that the, proper avenues will be set up for their protection."

## INDUSTRY CANT IGNORE

(Continued from Page 1)

sure, and recreation, are merely a country of disparity and a confession of inability to solve the problem as it should be solved. It is not so much a question of the redistribution of wealth as it is a question of the opportunity to consume, which will permit of a far greater production of wealth.

"The problem is of paramount and even supreme importance, for the people of the country will not forever endure a system which condemns millions to unemployment and lowers the standard of living for all except a very few.

I wish I could give you the answer to this problem, but I cannot. On one point only I am clear, and that is that it never can be solved by any automatic way by leaving each man to his own devices under old laissez faire principles. It calls for definite planning by just such thoughts which our country can bring to bear."

## BLUE EAGLE LABEL

(Continued from Page 1)

doubt in the mind of a purchaser who does not want to buy sweatshop goods. Many NRA codes require that Blue Eagle Code labels be attached to all articles manufactured under decent labor conditions. Among codes with this requirement are those for women's coats and suits, dresses, blouses and skirts, cotton garments, infants' and children's wear, millinery, hats, men's clothing, and knitted outerwear.